Connecticut INDUSTRY

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Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

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L. M. BINGHAM, *Editor*

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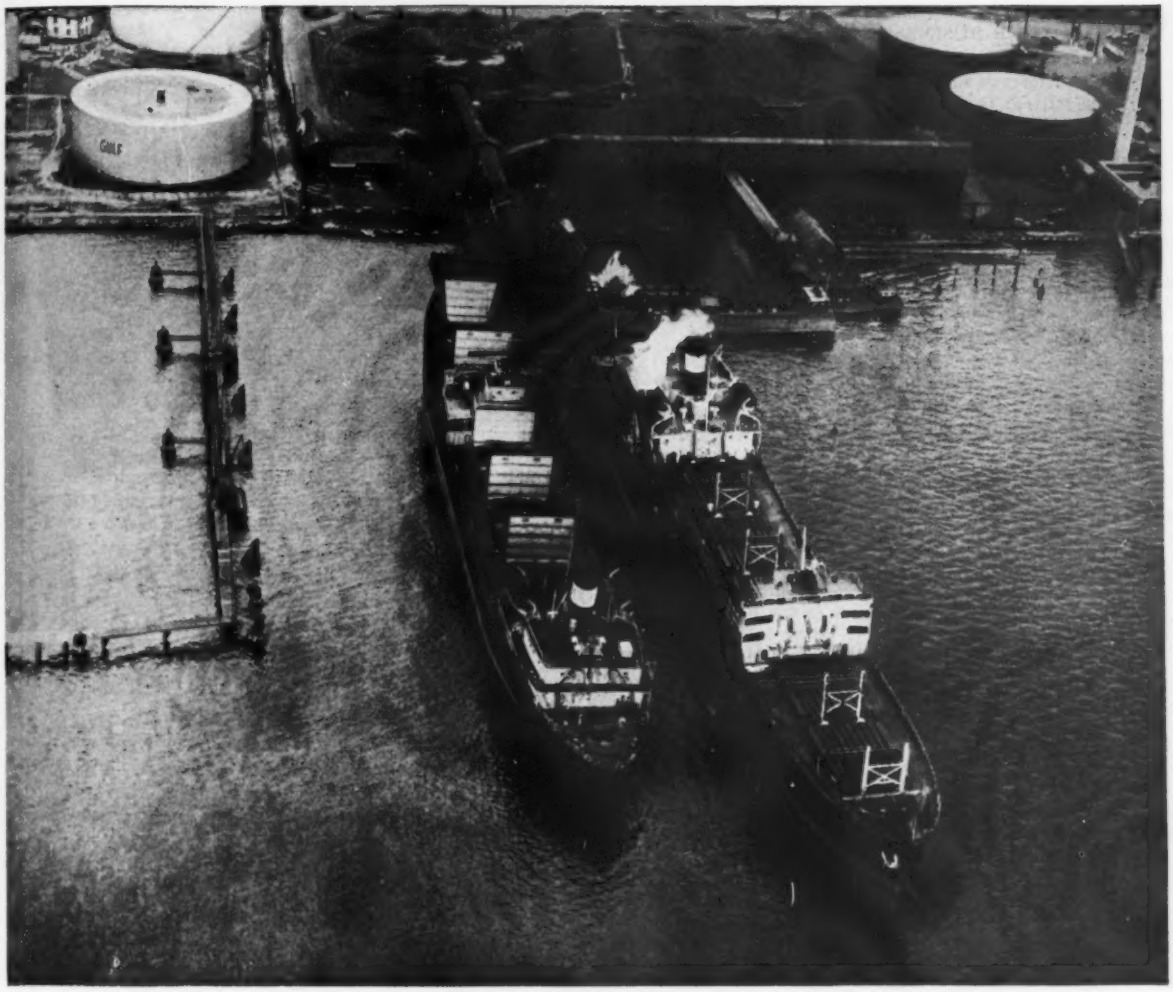

NEVER BEFORE have two colliers of the "Seam" class been at the dock of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc. at the same time. The vessel on the left is the "Sewanee Seam" discharging a cargo of the finest New River coal for distribution throughout Connecticut. The vessel on the right is the "Sewell Seam" taking on Bunker "C" Fuel Oil from the tanks of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc.

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NEW HAVEN • BRIDGEPORT

CONNECTICUT

"IT'S YOUR BUSINESS" is the title of a series of broadcasts presented by the National Association of Manufacturers in alternate 8-week series, Tuesdays over ABC, 10:30 to 10:45 p. m. On a recent program, Dr. John W. Studebaker (left) former U. S. Commissioner of Education, interviewed Roger E. Gay, President of The Bristol Brass Corporation, Bristol, Conn., and Vice Chairman of NAM's Industrial Problems Committee, on the question:

"SHOULD BUSINESS GROWTH BE LIMITED?"

In this interview, Bristol Brass believes, are many facts and figures which — particularly at this time — should have the widest possible circulation, speaking . . .

Dr. Studebaker, left, interviewing Mr. Gay ▶

As one good AMERICAN to another . . .

STUDEBAKER: For some time now, there has been a sub-committee in the House of Representatives, in Washington, studying monopoly power. Tonight, I am going to ask Mr. Gay some pertinent questions on this subject to determine what he believes would happen if government legislation placed a limit on the growth of business in this country. To begin with, Mr. Gay, I wonder if you'd tell us a little about your own company, The Bristol Brass Corporation. Is your company considered "big" business?

GAY: That depends on the yardstick you use. We were organized in 1850 — so, we're quite proud of the fact that this year we are celebrating our 100th anniversary. We employ fewer than 500 workers, and if that is any measure of the company's size, then I would say we are a small company. We are owned by some 1700 stockholders whose average holdings are less than 50 shares each.

STUDEBAKER: How many companies make up the brass industry?

GAY: At the present time, there are about 41 companies, employing some 35,000 workers.

STUDEBAKER: How does your company compare with other companies in the same industry?

GAY: I would say that we rank about tenth.

STUDEBAKER: Mr. Gay, I know you are a member of NAM's Board of Directors. Some people think that the NAM is dominated by "big" business. How about that?

GAY: As a matter of fact, of the 15,000 member companies in the NAM, 83 per cent of them employ fewer than 500 factory workers each. NAM represents companies of all sizes, large and small alike. Officials of these companies comprise the committees that study and formulate NAM's policies.

STUDEBAKER: Would you say that American business has always chosen the competitive road of expanding production and decreasing prices?

GAY: Yes. Between 1905 and 1940, the wholesale price of the average passenger car manufactured in this country declined by 50 per cent. The number of cars sold increased a hundred times in the same period. The same thing holds true in refrigeration.

STUDEBAKER: What would a law do limiting the size of business, Mr. Gay?

GAY: It would seriously impair, if not destroy, the incentives of companies to become more efficient. They would have to discourage consumer acceptance of their products beyond a certain point. In short, the public no longer would reap the rewards of American ingenuity and constantly increased efficiency. Another important fact to remember is, that many products that you and I buy today could not have been developed without the pooling of capital and know-how that we find in large business units.

By limiting the size of any business, it would destroy the incentive of those who want to start a small business of their own with the hope that it will prosper and continue to grow. Jobs, and new products, would be seriously affected. Only by creating new businesses and expanding old ones, can we hope to improve our economy, create new jobs and continue to raise the standard of living for *all* Americans.

One Hundred Years of BRASS made **"BRISTOL FASHION"**

Like the world-famed merchant ships from Bristol, England . . . Always prompt, shipshape, reliable

The BRISTOL BRASS CORPORATION, *makers of Brass in Bristol, Conn. since 1850*

HALF AN EVIL IS STILL EVIL*

By JOHN W. LEAVENWORTH, SR., *Chairman of the Board*, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, Wallingford

Most of us know from first-hand experience the oppressiveness of the ever-increasing burden of taxation.

Income taxes keep taking bigger and bigger slices of our earnings, and the so-called "rich man's tax" has now reached its tentacles down to the office boy who makes $30 a week. Hidden taxes on everything from the baby oil used on us in the crib to the casket in which we are laid to final rest take more and more money away from the individual to go to the state.

But as bad as the tax situation is today, its most vicious aspect is that of the discriminatory excise taxes which single out certain industries for unfair treatment. The discriminatory wartime excise taxes are vicious because they are an unfair burden not only on the taxpayer but also on the thousands of sincere, hard-working men and women who earn their livelihood in the 27 industries affected by the tax.

These men and women, many of them skilled craftsmen who have taken many long years to learn their craftsmanship, must carry the extra, discriminatory burden when they compete with people in industries not affected by the excise taxes. This unfair handicap is beginning to take its toll of unemployment in the affected industries, many of them located within the borders of our own state of Connecticut.

The discriminatory excise taxes were put on some articles during the war to divert men and materials to the making of the weapons and essentials of war. They were designed to reduce sales and cause unemployment in these industries. We cannot complain about the taxes as imposed during the war period. We agree that the diversion of men and material from non-essential to war products was necessary at the time. They succeeded well in accomplishing their war-time purpose.

Although the war ended nearly five years ago the promise of Congress to repeal wartime excise taxes remains unfulfilled. The need today is for more sales and more employment. What was fair in war has become discriminatory in peace.

Leon Henderson, wartime Price Administrator, urged the passage of the excise taxes to help with the prosecution of the war, telling Congress at the time that such taxes would decrease sales and repress employment in the affected industries. Just a few weeks ago Mr. Henderson, in testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, urged the repeal of these taxes for the same reasons he urged their enactment—they decrease sales and repress employment.

There has been some talk recently of partial relief from excise taxes. President Truman and Secretary Snyder have urged partial relief in messages and appearances before Congress. Partial relief is not enough. These taxes are evil taxes.

"Half an evil is still evil. Half unfair is still unfair," said Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Jewelry Research Foundation and author of the pay-as-you-go tax plan, in a recent talk before the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes.

What can we as individuals do to rid ourselves of this unfair burden on the thousands of men and women in our state who ask only for an equal opportunity to compete for the consumer's dollar?

Every man or woman who earns his living working for a company which makes products affected by this discriminatory tax—and there are many in Connecticut—should take steps immediately to see that Congress repeals war-imposed excise taxes completely. Before the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee draft a final bill for presentation before the two Houses of Congress it is important that they hear the protests of "the people back home."

Here is what each company affected should do immediately:

1. Tell its employees about the harmful effects of the discriminatory taxes and how they interfere with employment and opportunities in their industry.
2. Urge them to talk to the Congressmen and Senators about it personally, if possible, asking for repeal.
3. If it is not possible to see the Congressmen and Senators personally, telephone them, or write them a letter telling them to vote for complete repeal of these taxes.

In taking this action, we will be helping to increase employment and opportunities for the people in our state. We will be making more secure the jobs of those already employed. We will help make it possible for Connecticut companies to compete successfully with other companies in the sale of their products to the consumer. We will reduce the cost of unemployment compensation and provide revenue to the government through increased personal and corporation income taxes.

But most important of all, we will remove this unfair burden, thus making it possible for the men and women in affected industries to have an equal opportunity with other Americans to earn an honest living through their own efforts.

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* *This editorial dealing with the present evil tax situation is the thirteenth in a series of guest editorials submitted by the Association's officers and directors. In addition to being chairman of the board of directors of a company making products which are penalized by wartime excise taxes, Mr. Leavenworth is a director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.*

E. HORTON & SON COMPANY, Windsor Locks—1870.

CONNECTICUT:

HOME of the LATHE CHUCK INDUSTRY

By PAUL E. DILLBERG, *Vice Chairman*, Editorial Committee, Hartford Chapter ASTE

FROM THE beginning, wherever men used rotary motion, holding and driving an object was a problem. The ancient seal-cylinders of Mesopotamia betray the use of a turning lathe. But how those heavy stones were held and turned to form their perfect symmetry, history fails to tell. Undoubtedly, the men of Bysmia encountered and solved the problem in much the same way as the early Connecticut Yankee.

Between parallel hills in the Connecticut valley of the Willimantic River lies the village of Stafford. It was once an Indian spa where peaceful tribes gathered to drink and bathe in the mineral springs. However, the unimproved land was soon sold to prospective settlers for six shillings an acre. The funds from this sale moved the Collegiate School of America from Saybrook to New Haven, Connecticut, where it was shortly renamed Yale University.

News Stimulates Industry

At first the harvesting and grinding of grain brought a moderate living to the valley. Daniel Blodgett's mill ground the finest meal in New England until one day Israel Bessel rode down from Massachusetts. His startling tidings of the Battle of Lexington moved the settlers hurriedly from the sloping hills into the valley and onto the borders of its many streams. Hands that had broken the soil for planting now turned quickly to new pursuits. Bog iron was plowed and scraped from the hollows. Blast furnaces sprang up along the river to feed cannon shot into the colonial till. A great manufacturing movement began and Stafford spread rapidly north and south along the valley. Every tiny stream was tapped for power. Water wheels churned the valley into a great new center of industry.

Skinner Pneumatic Chuck.

Fairman Invents Chuck

In a hollow north of Stafford, where the river narrowed, Howe and Converse built a small machine shop. Power gears, pulleys and textile rolls were made and sold throughout New England. "Stafford Looms" became standard equipment in colonial woolen mills. It was in this machine shop that a skilled loom repair man invented an ingenious holding device. On July 18, 1834, Simon Fairman received his patent letter for an "Expanding and Contracting Universal Chuck for Lathes" signed by the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson.

Six years later Fairman left Howe and Converse and built his own little shop on the banks of Diamond Ledge Brook in West Stafford. Not only did he put his chuck into production but his inventive mind kept his small plant so active that he soon took his sons into the business with him. The

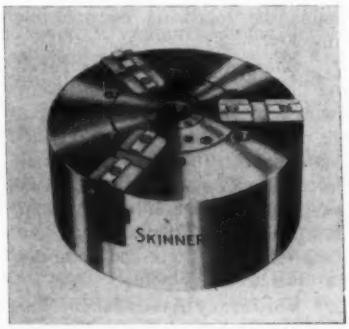
Diamondville Works flourished and machines of many descriptions were made. Machines for cutting nails and ship-spikes, embossing seals for woolen goods and his hand lever chuck were the mainstays of Fairman's business. Here he patented the first oscillating engine in America. Not only did this motor, forerunner of today's gasoline engine, give Fairman great personal pleasure, but one of his coaches ran on a regular commercial schedule between Nashua and Albany. The village tales of Fairman driving his steam wagon among the hills of Stafford at the breakneck speed of fifteen miles per hour are both numerous and amusing.

Being an inventor of note as well as a skilled mechanic, Fairman soon attracted several young men from the surrounding valley as employees in his Diamondville workshop. Two of these young men, not only became first-class mechanics but also became sons-in-law. J. R. Washburn married Adelaide Fairman, while A. F. Cushman married Harriet.

Selling by Sampling

With the shop in good family hands Fairman left Stafford for Watertown, New York, where he earnestly tackled the selling end of his business. Loading a wagon with his chucks, he drove through the countryside stopping at every shop he found along his route. Leaving samples, he would either pick up his chucks or his payment on his return trip.

Having been left in charge of the Stafford plant when Fairman moved, John Washburn greatly widened the scope of the chuck business. Through friends he introduced the lever chuck to Europe and production demands taxed the small plant to its limit. Europe probably didn't manufacture its own lathe chuck until about 1896 when the Scandinavian Works, Inc., located in Sweden began production in Tyringe.



Skinner Pneumatic Chuck Cylinder.

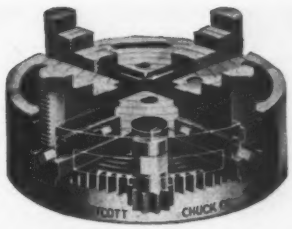
Together with a former Howe and Converse employee who had recently joined the Diamondville organization Washburn made several improvements in design. The front plate containing the jaw slots was now fastened to the lathe spindle by bolts instead of the large nut Fairman had used. Also the first reversible jaw was designed and manufactured giving a new versatility to the Fairman chuck.

Up to this time the personnel of the Diamondville Machine Works had changed but little. However, a change was inevitable as the business fast outgrew the power possibilities of little Diamond Ledge Brook.

Horton "Geared Screw" Chuck.

Horton and Whiton Launched Own Plants

The first employee to break away and establish a factory exclusively for the manufacturing of lathe chucks was Eli Horton. Having worked closely with Washburn on the many important improvements mentioned above Horton foresaw the demand for a larger producer in the field. In 1851 he obtained his first patent and taking his son Stoddard with him, he moved from Stafford to Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Here on the banks of the new canal he began making his universal chuck. The radial jaws moved on a circular gear ring which was connected



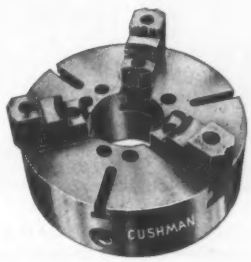
Westcott Combination Chuck.

to a series of pinion screws at the chuck's outer diameter. When a wrench was applied to any one of these screws, the jaws all moved concentrically to or from the center.

Back in Stafford, about five years after Eli Horton left the Diamondville plant, a neighbor of John Washburn became interested in the business. Seeing the possibilities of the lathe chuck, David Whiton soon became an active partner. Selling his water-wheel business he threw all of his energy behind the Diamondville shop. Whiton's water wheel plant was sold to the Bradway family who are still active in this business today.

Soon afterwards the increase in foreign orders made shipping a major problem, so David Whiton and his son Lucius took their share of the Stafford plant and moved it to New London, Connecticut. Here the new branch of the chuck business grew until the Whiton Machine Company was founded. Several other machine lines were added later. Centering machines, gear cutters and steam turbines formed the bulk of the business. Upon David Whiton's retirement his son, Lucius, became the active head of the organization. Under his guidance the company grew rapidly. New buildings were built and the Whiton gear cutting machine became recognized as one of the best on the market. In 1947

(Continued on page 32)



Cushman Scroll Chuck.

MOVIES and MORALE

By RICHARD M. HOUGH, *Midwest Division Manager*

Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc.

THE author of this article points out how all manufacturers may inaugurate a continuous program of educational and entertaining movies in their plants for the nominal cost of freight charges and the purchase or rental of a 16 mm projector. Such programs have proved their value both as entertainment and as a means of communicating understanding of the values of our economic system, to hundreds of thousands of employees in over 1,000 progressive companies.

MOTION pictures are a means of communication and persuasion as powerful as any known to man. This medium combines the forces of undivided seeing with uninterrupted listening. But these are cold words for a means of reaching men's minds and shaping their patterns of behavior as only motion pictures can.

Films are a medium of emotional impact. They can make you laugh or cry, they can and have shaped behavior in all age groups. Only a short while ago production curves zoomed when the bloody reality of the Okinawa invasion was shown in thousands of war plants where this motivating force was an invaluable ally. It is vitally important that we properly evaluate and use this powerful medium that can serve to meet the confusion and distortions that confront our free society.

Weekly industrial employee showings are definitely on the up-grade after the peak of wartime incentive showings and the almost complete cessation of this activity immediately after the war. Industry now realizes there are other battles to be won and that the battle of morale and understanding is as vital now as it was during the war, if not more so.

Fortunately, there is a great wealth of film material available. Dwight Eisenhower recently presented the first annual Freedoms Foundation awards for the best films on freedom and the American way of life. First prize was awarded to Cluett Peabody & Co., sponsor of ENTERPRISE. Second prize went to Harding College for the film MAKE MINE FREEDOM. LETTER TO A REBEL produced by RKO and available in 16mm through the Small Business Economic Foundations won third place. These and more than 100 sponsored films are available free of charge through the "Film of the Month Plan" and "Weekly Program Service for Employee Showings" inaugurated by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

Modern, an organization specializing in the circulation of sponsored films, has a growing library of good films sufficient for two year's schedule. These can be arranged in a varied sequence so that from week to week, without any element of monotony, your workers may have films covering consumer education, health and hygiene, sports, travel, home decoration, business management and the whole gamut of subjects which make up American industry as a whole and private enterprise as a system.

Modern reports that in 1949 more than 1,000 plants established well-organized programs of Weekly Movie Showings for Employees. By "well-organized" is meant that the program contains the following essential elements:

1. Showings at Regular Intervals: Irregular or "special event" showings over-emphasize the importance of the occasion or fail to build up attendance. "Movie Day" should be established on a specific day each week as a regular continuing, habit-forming activity. You will find employees hurrying to get the same seat week after week.

2. Voluntary Attendance: This is no force-feeding business. Compulsory attendance turns the occasion into

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD EMPLOYEES in shops, warehouses, and other maintenance facilities along its extensive right-of-way register intense interest in the regular film programs presented by the company's audio-visual department, one of the most progressive in the country.

another management lecture. "Movie Day" is your employee's own program to stimulate morale, build goodwill and provide recreation. It will help develop group-mindedness and the feeling of "belonging."

3. Variety of Programs: Films should be informative as well as entertaining. Weekly programs must be well-balanced and diversified. "Movie Day" loses its significance if it becomes monotonous with too many training films. Employees should be polled occasionally as to their rating of films they have seen to determine preferences. Many surveys have established "Free Enterprise" films in first place.

4. Suitable Time and Location: Noon hour or cafeteria showings are most popular. However, 16mm motion pictures can be shown under almost any conditions. All that is needed is a 16mm sound projector and screen. Many plants show right in the machine shop, assembly room or working area. Wherever the employees eat their lunch is the most convenient spot. Your local projector dealer will assist with technical problems if necessary.

Why are these programs free? This question was answered nicely in a bulletin sent to all Westinghouse plants recommending weekly employee showings. "If you are curious as to why such a service is free, Modern Talking Picture Service earns its income from companies, including Westinghouse, which employ it to distribute industrial films." The largest single item of cost is 16mm sound projection equipment, but since this can be used for sales training and instructional films, the investment is well worth while.

What amount of time is required to show films? Films vary in length from 15 to 30 minutes. Most plants show the film four or five times during a staggered lunch period. A few films run over 30 minutes. Some plants show them on a serial basis—the first half of the film on regular Movie Day, and the second half of the film on the following day.

What do successful users say about their programs? "We are now well along in the third year of showing a film each week during the noon lunch period. From the very beginning of this program interest has been keen and has never shown signs of lagging." *McCrosky Tool Corp., Meadville, Pa.*

"IN BALANCE"—sponsored by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, presents industry's case for wise management of profits.

"The dividends and bolstered morale make this program one of the firm's best investments." *Standard Oil of New Jersey.*

"Three years of experience have definitely proven that an industrial movie program is part of a sound Employee Relations policy." *Mars, Inc., Chicago.*

"The picture LETTER TO A REBEL should be seen by every American. Although it tells nothing new, it brings to all things that are easily forgotten. Our office employees and executives enjoy our noon-time movies as well as the men working directly in the factories." *Hotpoint, Inc., Chicago.*

"When rounded out by other facilities at the disposal of Management today, movies leave little to be desired in the way of getting Management's message to the individual employed by our Company." *Fisher Body Division, Detroit.*

"Workers show a marked preference for sponsored films for the lunch periods . . . cartoons, sports, and travelogue take a back seat to films featuring interesting scenes on how well known products are manufactured." *Bauer & Black, Chicago.*

"Results of a survey indicated that 75 per cent of our employees watch movies every Wednesday, 25 per cent see the movies occasionally. Over 90 per cent indicated they like movies, 76 per cent indicated they like movies once a week." *Precision Scientific Company.*

"Favorable reaction of our employees to our movie program evidences itself in many ways: worker interest in all phases of business has been aroused, considerably more tolerance toward management problems indicates that films such as IN BALANCE have been successful in presenting management's message, and the program has helped in establishing the belief that our plant is a good place to work." *Kewaunee Mfg. Co., Adrian, Michigan.**

Much lip service has been given to the need for a better understanding of our economic system. We face no small barrier to our goals. The appeals to selfishness and self-preservation which politicians and others have seen fit to use in defending their right to power have been directed against the private enterprise system, weakening our faith in its value and in its strength. Motion pictures are a powerful medium, as much for truth and understanding of real truths as they have been for fiction and fantasy. Excellent films are available, workable methods of distribution will bring them to you with a minimum of trouble, and practically no expense. Thousands of plants are operating successful programs. Let us triple this figure. Let us use this great medium to help re-establish a better understanding among our fellow Americans.

(Continued on page 36)

* *Full descriptions of these case histories have appeared in BUSINESS SCREEN MAGAZINE.*

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH and RESIDENTIAL DISPERSION IN CONNECTICUT

DR. WALTER C. McKAIN, JR., *and*

DR. NATHAN L. WHETTEN, *Rural Sociology Department*, University of Connecticut

THE authors of this article have portrayed an excellent birds-eye view of some of the leading factors that have contributed to Connecticut's achievements in the industrial world.

DURING World War II, Connecticut led the nation in the production of war materials per capita.[1] The vast resources of the state were mobilized so efficiently that production records were broken both in factories and on farms. This isn't the first time that Connecticut has responded to the country's needs in time of crisis. The farms and infant industries of the 18th century were called upon to help feed, clothe, and arm the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and Connecticut became known in General Washington's headquarters as "The Provision State." In each succeeding war, Connecticut manufacturing, agriculture and shipping have made important contributions. The state has been in the production vanguard from the time of the clumsy "Litchfield Cannons" used in the French and Indian Wars to the day of powerful submarines and airplanes essential to modern warfare.

WALTER C. McKAIN, JR.

NATHAN L. WHETTEN

Connecticut Lifts World Level of Living

But it would be a grievous error to measure Connecticut's achievements solely on the basis of its fame as the "arsenal of America." Of greater significance have been its contributions to the level of living of people throughout the world. Inventive genius, engineering skill, production efficiencies, organization ability and hard work have been combined in Connecticut to bring conveniences, comforts, and luxuries to people everywhere. Connecticut clocks, hats, sewing machines, hardware, tobacco, silver, plastics, insurance, typewriters, medicine, silk, and electrical goods are world-famous. Many articles, formerly reserved for the wealthy, have been brought within the reach of all, and much of this progress can be traced to Connecticut.

The record made by Connecticut in American industry cannot be attributed to the natural resources found within its borders. Although there is some very good farmland in the state and other land has been made productive by the application of advanced agricultural techniques, in comparison with other states the number of acres suited for agriculture is relatively small.[2] Moreover, its mineral resources are practically non-existent.[3] There are deposits of stone, sand, gravel, clay and mica, but almost all the raw materials used in manufacturing must be imported. The climate of Connecticut does not give it any outstanding advantages in either agriculture or manufacturing. The rainfall is adequate for most crops, but the crop season is relatively short and the winters are sometimes cold and forbidding. Early manufacturers made use of the water power provided by the numerous rivers and streams in Connecticut; but this resource proved to be of limited value when more reliable sources of power were introduced.

Why, then, has a state so small in size attained such industrial growth? Obviously, no single advantage or attribute can explain this phenomenon. The sustained development of manufacturing, agriculture and commerce in Connecticut has grown out of many factors, an exhaustive analysis of which is beyond the scope of this article. The

1*Quick Facts—Post-War Connecticut*, a report of the Connecticut Post-War Planning Board, Hartford, 1945.

2It ranked 42nd in the number of acres in Land Class I, II and III. *Industrial Location and National Resources*, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., 1943, p. 38.

3Connecticut ranked 44th among the states in the value of minerals. *Ibid.*, p. 19.

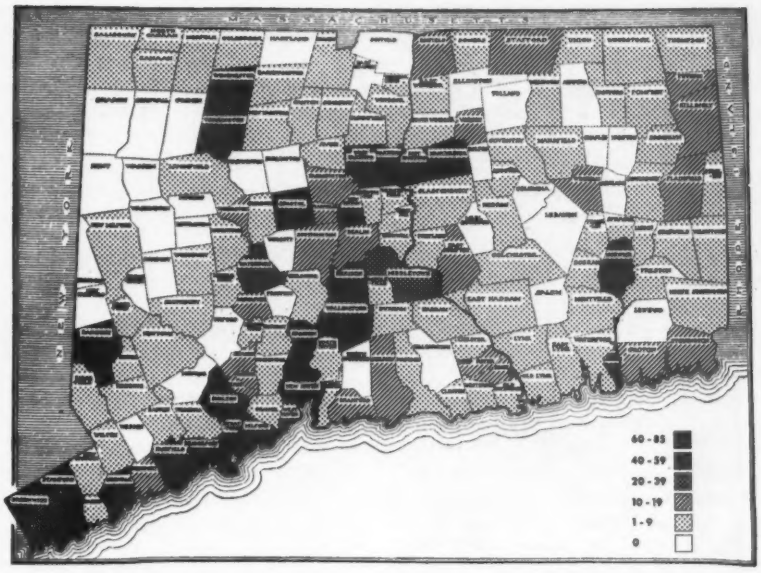
accumulation of capital, a favorable location with respect to markets, the initiative and skills of Connecticut workers, a diversified and decentralized industry, and the opportunity to combine urban work with rural living have all contributed to the productive capacity of Connecticut industry.

Available Capital

The presence of available capital and capital goods has always been an important factor in the development of Connecticut industries. The money-making ingenuity and thrift of early Connecticut men of commerce led to the first accumulation of capital in the state. This wealth was readily accessible when manufacturing and commercial farming in the United States were just getting started, and its possession assured Connecticut a leading role from the beginning. Since then, earnings have been reinvested in capital goods and equipment until today Connecticut is regarded as a wealthy state.[4] Although a large part of the wealth is concentrated in manufacturing plants, machinery and equipment, in 1945 Connecticut also led all other states in the value of farm land and buildings per acre and, in addition, ranked high in the value of farm machinery and equipment per acre.[5] The relative concentration of capital and capital goods in Connecticut partially explains the production records of its farms and factories.

Favorable Location

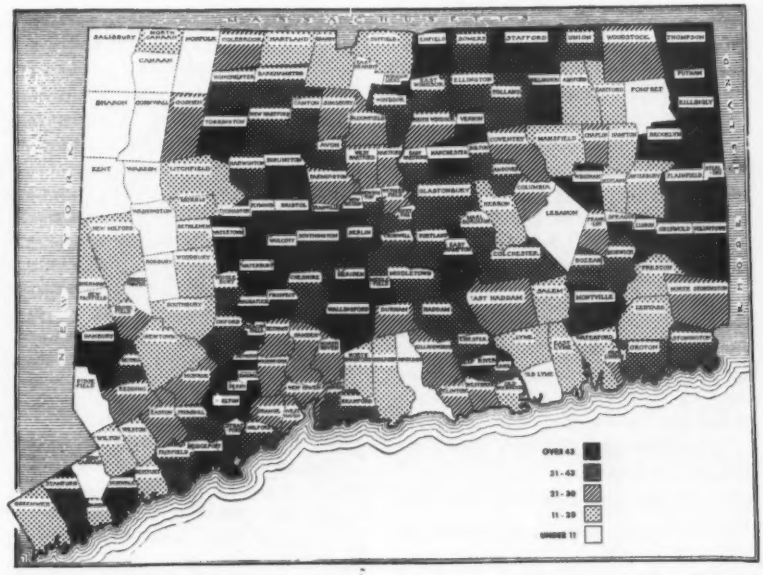
Connecticut's favorable location with respect to markets has also been a factor in its industrial growth. At first, coastwise-shipping, foreign trade, and the "Yankee peddler" provided markets for the expanding industries. Later, the network of railroad lines and favorable freight rates in the Northeast have added to the locational advantages. Connecticut is especially well situated with reference to consumers. Over one-fifth of the people of the United States live within 150 miles of Connecticut and over one-fourth of the nation's retail sales are transacted in this area.[6] The residential and recreational attractions of Connecticut are also related to its location. Summer homes, winter snow sports, and a general tourist trade tend to increase employment and income in the state.



NUMBER OF DIFFERENT kinds of manufacturers in each Connecticut town in 1947.

Human Resources

Perhaps even more important to Connecticut industry are the human resources of the state. The inventive genius of Connecticut men and women has always been a vital factor in productive capacity. Connecticut was the birthplace of many important inventions in the past and the list is growing year by year. In 1940, the per capita registration of patents in Connecticut was double that of the United States as a whole.[7]



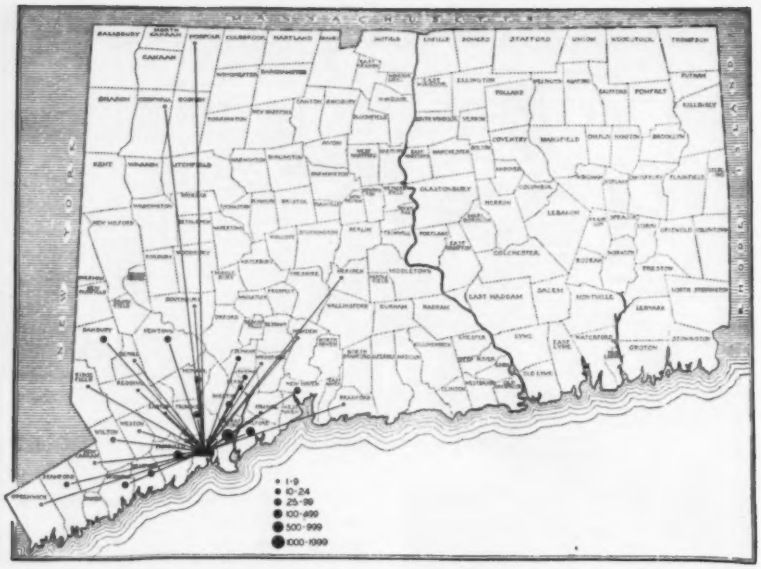
PROPORTION OF THE EMPLOYED population engaged in manufacturing in 1940 by towns.

4 In 1938, the per capita wealth in Connecticut amounted to $3,127; in the United States as a whole, $2,335. Connecticut ranked fifth among the states in per capita wealth. *The Economic Almanac, 1948*, The Conference Board, New York, 1947.

5 *Census of Agriculture, 1945.*

6 *U. S. Population Census, 1940* and *U. S. Census of Retail Trade, 1940.*

7 *Statistical Abstract, 1947*, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., 1946, p. 880.



RESIDENCES OF WORKERS employed in a Bridgeport concern manufacturing machinery—1949.

A very high proportion of persons in Connecticut are in the labor force; in fact, in 1940, only two other states had a higher proportion of workers.[8] Although adequate measures were not available, there is some evidence that a relatively high proportion of Connecticut workers are skilled and semi-skilled. In 1940, more than 90 percent of the Connecticut workers in manufacturing were craftsmen, foremen, operators or kindred workers and less than 10 percent were classified as laborers. In the country as a whole, 18 percent of the workers in manufacturing were classified as laborers.[9] Similarly, the agricultural labor force in Connecticut is composed of skilled workers. A much smaller proportion of persons employed in agriculture in Connecticut than in the rest of the country were unpaid family workers in 1940.[10] Moreover, in only two other states were farm wages higher than in Connecticut. [11] The presence of a high proportion of skilled workers in the Connecticut labor force has undoubtedly contributed to the state's productive capacity.

Diversified Industry

Connecticut industry is diversified. Out of 446 kinds of manufactures listed by the United States Census of Manufacturers (1939), Connecticut has 328.[12] Thus, in Connecticut may be found nearly three-fourths of the wide variey of products manufactured in the United States. Its manufactures range from pins to propellors, from candy to corsets, toothpaste to typewriters, wire to woolens and from shoes to submarines. It is a leading insurance center in the United States and a variety of agricultural products are grown within its borders. An expanding tourist trade also contributes to the diversification of industry in Connecticut.

Decentralized Industry

Connecticut industry is also decentralized. There are manufacturing centers in all sections of the state; in fact, some manufacturing is carried on in 133 of the 169 towns. When Connecticut is compared with the other 14 states whose manufactures exceeded one billion dollars in 1939, it ranks fourth in decentralization, according to one measure.[13] Agriculture is also carried on commercially in many sec-

(Continued on page 26)

[8] *U. S. Census of Population, 1940 Labor Force*, Vol. III, Part I. Wartime and post-war rates were even higher.

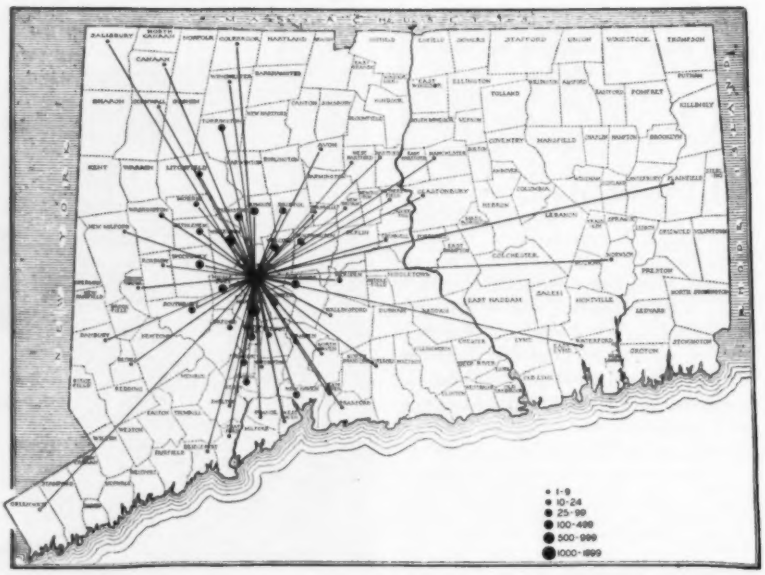
[9] *U. S. Census of Population, 1940 Labor Force*, Vol. III, Part I.

[10] *U. S. Census of Population, 1940 Labor Force*, Vol. III, Part I.

[11] Ducoff, Louis J. *Wages of Agricultural Labor in the United States*, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., September 1944.

[12] *Industrial Directory of Connecticut, 1947*, Connecticut Department of Labor, Hartford, 1947.

[13] This measure is the proportion of all manufacturing workers that are to be found in the leading manufacturing city. Thus, Bridgeport employed more people in manufacturing than any other city in Connecticut, or 11.1 percent of all persons engaged in manufacturing in the state. In most states, the leading manufacturing city employed at least one-fourth of all manufacturing workers.



RESIDENCES OF WORKERS employed in Waterbury manufacturing concerns in 1948.

IT'S YOUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT!

By ROBERT L. JOHNSON, *President*, Temple University, *and Chairman*,

Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report

No. 2 Our $500 Million Post Office Loss

IF YOU feel concerned, as who does not in these days, over the vast increase in the cost of your government, and wonder about the reasons for it, you don't have to look beyond the U. S. Post Office for an object lesson in antiquated management, costly methods, and obsolete equipment.

As one of the world's biggest business enterprises with an overturn of $1.3 billions a year, it is the world's outstanding example of how business should not be conducted.

Naturally no private business could be so run that it showed an annual deficit. This year, the Post Office will go "in the red" for about half a billion dollars. This is one-sixth of the staggering sum of $3 billions which, according to the Report of the Hoover Commission, our government is wasting every year.

Nor could any private business survive if most of its key management men were changed periodically with changing political fortunes. And certainly no enterprise could succeed in this day of modern business equipment which adhered, as the Post Office does, to obsolete and crippling methods of work by hand in the sorting, stamping, checking and otherwise keeping track of 37 billion pieces of mail each year.

This condition of the Post Office is nothing new. It has been going on for a century or more. In fact there has been no basic change in its organizational structure since 1836.

The first recorded instance of anybody criticising the management and methods was in 1889 when John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, was made Postmaster General. After looking over his Department, Mr. Wanamaker went to President Benjamin Harrison with a revolutionary proposal. He told the President that he would contract to take over the Post Office as a private venture, put it under strict business rules of management, and show a profit to government as well as to himself.

This offer was not accepted but it is notable that 60 years later the bipartisan Hoover Commission, which was unanimously created by Congress to investigate government spending and waste, after a year's investigation of various departments, made a similar suggestion. It was that application of business principles to the Post Office would save hundreds of millions of dollars. It could save $140 millions at once, the Commission pointed out, by modernizing the organization, methods and equipment. An additional $114 millions could be saved by fixing new rates on certain items.

The Post Office employees are doing a good job under adverse conditions. They are operating a huge business.

Its revenues are $1.3 billions a year. It employs 500,000 people. It operates 42,000 branches and maintains 24,000 buildings. It has a fleet of 10,000 vehicles, of which the average age is 15½ years. It transports and delivers 37 billion pieces of mail each year and conducts 800 million other transactions in money orders, etc. And it runs a savings "bank" with 4 million depositors with total accounts of $3.4 billions.

That certainly looks like good business. But here is the other side of the picture:

The Post Office sells you, and delivers for one cent, a postal card which costs it two and one-half cents to print and deliver. This loss in a year amounts to $45 millions. It carries 1.6 billion pieces of mail free. It pays huge subsidies to large users of mail and to airplane, steamship and other carriers. It has no control over its own accounting and cannot tell you what its financial condition is within eight months of date.

Moreover, because of its outmoded methods of work, and meagre opportunities for advancement, it has a tremendous turnover of personnel. Its control is so centralized in Washington that its 42,000 postmasters have little to say about the conduct of their branches and none about their finances. Postmasters are politically appointed.

The Hoover Commission suggested drastic changes to improve these conditions. First, it would take the Department out of politics. It would have postmasters appointed from the service on merit, simplify the 900-page book of regulations which is their guide, do away with hidden subsidies, and adjust the rates to meet the expenses.

There are three bills now before Congress to effect these changes. They are next in order on the Congressional calendar. It is time for you, if you are anxious to see these improvements, to write to your Senators and Congressmen and urge their support of these bills. It will mean money in your pocket.

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, a nonpartisan, voluntary group nation-wide in scope, was organized to carry on an educational campaign following the expiration of the Hoover Commission on June 12. It was suggested by President Truman in order that the work of the Commission might be kept before the public during the progress of the Reorganization bills through Congress.

The directorate of the committee indicates its nonpartisan nature. On the board are leaders in agriculture, business, education, labor, and veterans' and women's groups without regard to party or other affiliations.

The Export Trade Act

Webb-Pomerene Law

By HERBERT F. BEEBE

Editor's Note. **This seventeenth article by Connecticut's leading veteran export authority concludes the series, which has sought to explain every phase of selling in foreign markets in language that could be clearly understood by newcomers in the export field, and those planning to enter it. Tentative plans are now being made to publish the series in booklet form at some future time.**

THE Export Trade Act, usually known as the Webb-Pomerene law, authorizes the organization and operation of cooperative business associations to engage in export trade, and, with certain restrictions, grants such associations an exemption from the antitrust laws. The Webb law associations are required to limit their operations solely to export trade to foreign countries, and therefore they may not do business in import trade or in trade within the United States or any of its Territories or Possessions, or between the United States and the latter.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the law, quoted below, authorize the formation of associations of exporters of competitive products for export only, provided the activities of such associations do not restrain trade or affect prices or competition in the United States.

Section 2. That nothing contained in the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such export trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such association, agreement, or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States, and is not in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association: And provided further, That such association does not, either in the United States or elsewhere, enter into any agreement, understanding, or conspiracy, or do any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein.

H. F. BEEBE

Section 3. That nothing contained in section seven of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall be construed to forbid the acquisition or ownership by any corporation of the whole or any part of the stock or other capital of any corporation organized solely for the purpose of engaging in export trade, unless the effect of such acquisition or ownership may be to restrain trade or substantially lessen competition within the United States.

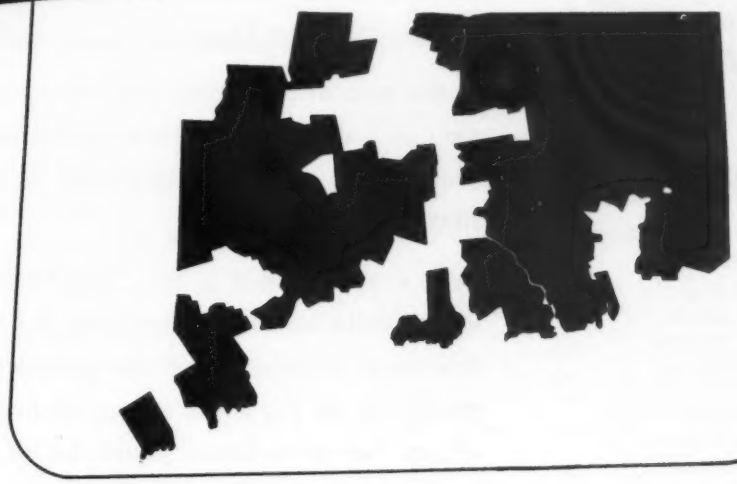
Section 4. That the prohibition against "unfair methods of competition" and the remedies provided for enforcing said prohibition contained in the Act entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall be construed as extending to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade, even though the acts, constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

The following are some of the suggestions of The Federal Trade Commission to groups considering the organization of Export Trade Associations.

The associations operating under this law have achieved many advantages in their efforts to build up a profitable export trade, among which may be mentioned agreements upon price and terms of sale to foreign buyers, the centralizing of sales effort or the setting up of a joint sales organization, thus effecting economies in sales costs, the better handling and filling of large orders, cooperation in such matters as packing, storage and warehousing, freight rates, cargo space, insurance, standardization of goods and inspection before shipment, the handling of claims of buyers, the adjustment of matters relating to credit, currency exchange, foreign government regulations and restrictions, tariffs, quotas, etc., and many other things. These associations have also been very helpful both to themselves and our government, in providing a single channel for collectively dealing with governmental agencies, such as

(Continued on page 38)

C *is for* C_____!



Sure—C is for Connecticut. The large area served electricity by The Connecticut Light and Power Company is a dead give-away.

C is also for the Craftsmanship which has given the respect of the world to Connecticut workers and the many products they produce. Many of the state's famous manufacturing centers are located in the territory shown above, and have grown as they have adopted electrical methods to speed production and lower costs by reducing hand work.

And C is for the Cooperation those industries, employing thousands of skilled workers, have come to expect of their electric company. Industrial engineers rely on our trained representatives to show them how and where proper application of an old electrical theory, or adoption of spectacular new electrical methods, can lick stubborn production problems.

Lastly, C is for the Construction our Company is undertaking to make sure this state's growing electrical demands will be met at all times. We're so sure that the industries, homes, stores and farms in our territory will be needing more electricity in the future, that we're carrying to completion a $77,000,000 construction program which is adding powerful new generators and expanded transmission line facilities throughout our system. As more power is called for, it will be available.

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NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

THIS MONTH'S cover photo by Josef Scaylea pictures five fishermen matching their skills with the wily trout on opening day in Salmon Brook, East Hampton, Connecticut.

ONE OF THE NATION'S outstanding power company executives, Samuel Ferguson, chairman of the board of directors of the Hartford Electric Light Company, died recently while vacationing in Florida.

He had been associated with the company since 1912 and served as its president for 18 years. He was also chairman of the board and president of the Connecticut Power Company.

A native of Exeter, New Hampshire, he became a resident of Hartford in 1883. He was graduated from Trinity College with a bachelor of science degree and took his degree of electrical engineering from the Columbia School of Mines. He received the degree of M.A. from Columbia Graduate School, and in 1936, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of engineering.

He has made numerous contributions in connection with the scientific, economic and marketing problems of the field, and his activities earned for him national recognition both in and out of the utility field.

He held directorships in the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Columbia & Renssalear Telephone and Telegraph Company, Lebanon, New York, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford National Bank & Trust Company, and was a trustee of the Society of Savings, Hartford.

He is survived by one son and three daughters.

★ ★ ★

SALES OF APPROXIMATELY $126,000 in the first quarter of its current fiscal year, the highest quarterly sales figures in the company's four year history, were reported recently by The LaPointe Plascomold Corporation, Unionville.

Jerome E. Respess, president of the company which manufactures VEE-D-X television antennas and other television accessories, said sales volume for the first quarter represented a 65 to 70 per cent gain over the $76,000 reported for the same period a year ago.

He predicted record-breaking sales and profits for the corporation throughout the year, barring developments of seriously adverse economic conditions. He pointed out his prediction is supported by the business boom being experienced generally in the television field.

★ ★ ★

WALTER H. WHEELER, JR., president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, has announced the appointment of Frederick Bowes, Jr., advertising and public relations manager, as director of public relations and advertising, with the public relations function established in an executive staff department; and the appointment of Joseph J. Morrow, personnel manager, to the new post of director of personnel relations. At the same time James L. Turrentine, assistant manager of public relations, was appointed an assistant to the president.

The appointments, Mr. Wheeler said, "reflect the increasing importance of public relations and human relations in the conduct of the business."

★ ★ ★

CRYSTAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC., Hartford, has just announced the development of the "Deeminizer," a self-contained portable instrument for producing mineral-free water, and "Deeminite," a completely new development in Ion-Exchange Resins.

1850 ◆ 100th ANNIVERSARY ◆ 1950

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The Deeminizer is said to work on the principle of ion-exchange by means of the special synthetic resins in Deeminite. Raw, or unpurified water in the upper reservoir flows by gravity through the Deeminite container into the lower reservoir. When desired, the purified water can be drawn off through the plastic outlet tubing into any chosen container.

Corrosion-proof electrodes are built into the walls of the lower reservoir. An accurate conductivity meter indicates, upon pressing the push button, the condition of the water in the reservoir.

The Deeminizer can be used in many places that a water still or an old style demineralizer would be impractical. The device is being used by laboratories, druggists, photographers and storage battery service stations.

★ ★ ★

THE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION of the city of Bridgeport is this year celebrating its fiftieth year of service to industry in the Bridgeport area.

Officers of the association are W. F. Herold, president, R. B. Davis, first vice president, A. A. Hall, second vice president, T. N. Wakeman, treasurer, and Harmon E. Snoke, executive vice president.

★ ★ ★

HENRY E. ELLSWORTH, vice-chairman of the board of directors of Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury, died suddenly recently while vacationing at Lake Wales, Florida.

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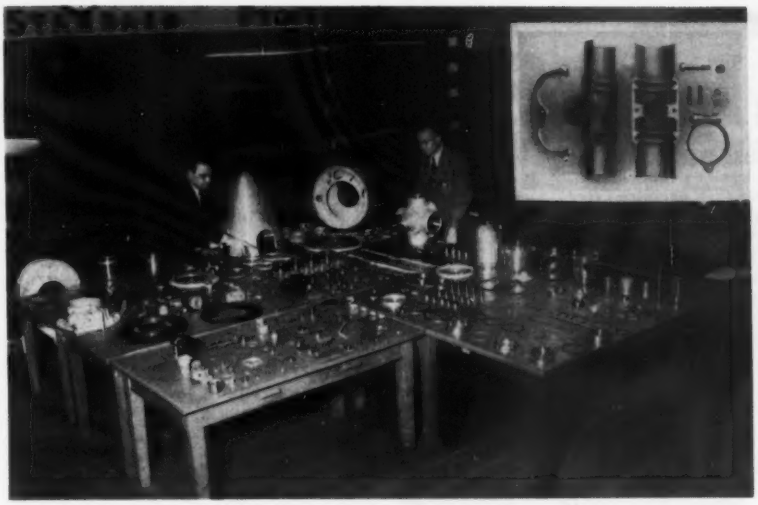

A GRAPHIC HISTORY of the aircraft propeller, as it has evolved in the thirty-year career of Hamilton Standard division of United Aircraft Corporation, is represented in this photograph. The inset shows the hub portion of the propellers built by A. F. Mannella, left, and P. A. Azinger, the division's first twenty-five year veterans, when they joined Hamilton Standard a quarter century ago. The product then comprised sixteen parts. The modern Hamilton Standard reversing Hydromatic propeller, whose internal mechanism is shown spread out on seven tables, has more than 1400 parts and is used on engines delivering more than 3500 horsepower.

Born in Simsbury, Mr. Ellsworth attended Hotchkiss School and Yale University. He was president of the Ensign-Bickford Company from 1935 to 1944 when he became vice chairman of the board of directors. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Hartford, an honorary director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Village Water Company of Simsbury and Simsbury Bank and Trust Company.

He leaves his wife, one son, John E. Ellsworth, vice president, Ensign-Bickford Company, and three daughters.

★ ★ ★

A TOY ATOMIC ENERGY LABORATORY, complete with Geiger counter and other professional-type gadgets has just been unveiled by the A. C. Gilbert Company, New Haven.

The company said that the laboratory, believed to be the most scientific toy ever made, was developed in conjunction with America's top nuclear physicists and instrument makers.

Banning Repplier, the company's sales promotion manager, said "The set is completely safe and harmless and contains precise scientific instruments which perform the same feats as professional equipment costing up to hundreds of dollars."

The toy clicks and gives off a neon glow when brought near radioactive material, samples of which are furnished. It does not measure the intensity of radiation, as a professional machine does.

Included with the laboratory are other instruments for measuring radioactivity and watching atomic disintegration. The company's engineering director, Raymond E. Smith, explained that the toy was made possible partly by the development of an inexpensive electronic tube.

★ ★ ★

NEW OFFICERS WERE ELECTED by the Hartford Special Machinery Company at a recent organization meeting of the board of directors. Robert P. Merritt was elected president and Ernest W. Smith, Jr., was made executive vice president. William H. Storrs was named vice president in charge of engineering. Raymond J. Dunn was reelected secretary and was also elected to be treasurer. Edward J. Sanderson, comptroller,

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Nothing sells like natural color reproductions of photographs. You can practically taste some of the food advertised in this way in the magazines today.

What you may not realize is the fact that Kellogg & Bulkeley has printed some very beautiful full color jobs for national distribution. We would be very glad to show you some of the really fine color work done on Kellogg & Bulkeley presses. A call to 5-3157 will bring prompt response from one of our representatives.

K & B

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LITHOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF
CONNECTICUT PRINTERS, INCORPORATED

PRELLADS

Examples of Sales Promotion prepared by
The F. W. Prelle Company – Advertising – Hartford, Conn.

SCOVILL SILENT SALESMEN

Every Scovill product quickly finds its way onto the pages of catalogs and sales literature. In keeping with the high quality of Scovill products, each piece must be carefully planned, written and designed to sell in highly selective markets. Shown above is one of several Prelle-Prepared catalogs on Scovill industrial couplings.

"MARK IT BEST WITH NOBLEWEST" . . .

. . . a slogan created by The F. W. Prelle Co., that has helped sell Noblewest rapid precision marking equipment all over the world. Noble and Westbrook, a Prelle client for the past seventeen years, has largely depended on returns from advertisements in leading industrial publications, like the one shown above, to build sales.

THE IMPROVED REVOLVING FILE

Revo-File does what no other revolving file can do. It retains the cards for fast, easy reference without attaching them in any way to the wheel. A consistent campaign of Prellads, tells this powerful sales story to office management throughout the country.

REBIRTH OF THE HITCHCOCK CHAIR

Lambert Hitchcock himself would find it hard to tell this beautiful chair from the original he made in Hitchcockville over 125 years ago. The revival of this business can be largely attributed to a well-directed program by The F. W. Prelle Co.

YOUR SALES PROMOTION
prelle-prepared is well prepared

Photos by Frazier Studios

was elected assistant secretary-treasurer, a newly created position.

Mr. Merritt is the son of Joseph Merritt, one of the founders of the company and president until his death recently. Mr. Smith's father, Ernest Walker Smith, was also one of the organizers of the company and served as president until his death in 1926.

★ ★ ★

THE FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC EDUCATION, INC., Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, has recently distributed a reprint of a significant item on planned economy from the booklet "Dare or Despair" by R. Hopkins Morris, member of parliament for Carmarthen:

"In February, 1946, Sir Stafford Cripps (Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's government) said: 'No country in the world, as far as I know, has yet succeeded in carrying through a planned economy without the direction of labor. Our objective is to carry through a planned economy without the direction of labor. . . .'

"On the 10th of March 1949 the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor announced that between October 1947 and December 1948 '374 directions were issued to men who were in the mining industry compelling them to remain in that industry, and 132 directions were issued to men in agriculture keeping them in agriculture.' . . . In fairness to the government it should be said that no member of it is in favor of the direction of labor. Despite their good intentions they have failed, not because they will tyranny, far from it, but because, ignoring the experience of every other country, they are wedded to the theory of the Planned State. . . .

"Today Sir Stafford can repeat his first speech: 'No country in the world, as far as I know, has yet succeeded in carrying through a planned economy without the direction of labor.'"

★ ★ ★

FREDERICK U. CONARD, president of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartford, has been named chairman of the Army Advisory Committee for the Greater Hartford area, it was announced recently.

Mr. Conard succeeds State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who was chairman for the past year. The committee, consisting of 33 members, was formed about two years ago to

maintain relations between Army groups and civilians.

Mr. Conard was an Army officer during World War I and is a former president of Governmental Research Institute of Hartford.

★ ★ ★

THOMAS I. S. BOAK, former works manager for the Winchester Repeating Arms Division of Olin Industries, Inc., has been elected president and treasurer of the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing of Waterbury and Thomaston.

Mr. Boak succeeds Gordon B. Hurlbut, president since 1945, who resigned to form a company of his own. Plume and Atwood produces brass sheet, rod, wire and platers' bars.

★ ★ ★

THE CHARLES L. JARVIS COMPANY, Middletown, will participate in the American Society of Tool Engineers' Show to be held this month at Convention Hall, Philadelphia.

New Jarvis products to be displayed and demonstrated are Jarvis Multi-Tappers, Jarvis Precision Machine-Ground Tungsten Carbide Rotary Files, Jarvis Solid Carbide Reamers, Jarvis Solid Carbide End Mills, Jarvis Solid Carbide Knurls and Jarvis Solid Carbide Boring Bits.

★ ★ ★

WINNERS IN THE TENTH Interplant Safety Contest, sponsored by the New Haven Safety Council, have recently been announced by Harold L. Blakeslee, president of the council. Contest ratings are determined by comparing the lost-time accident record of each plant with the national experience for the particular industry.

American Steel and Wire Company placed first among larger plants with a plant frequency of 3.16 against a national of 19.1. This is the fifth consecutive time that it has held first place in its group. The company's score was 268. Berger Brothers Co. was second with a score of 222 and Sargent & Company third, with 212. The three plants all worked more than 120,000 man-hours a month.

Sperry & Barnes Company again took first place among plants working over 70,000 man-hours a month. In the group of plants working between 30,000 and 70,000 man-hours a month, Geometric Tool Company headed the list with a perfect score of 300, which means that the company had no lost-time accidents.

A four-way tie for first place exists among plants working less than 30,000 man-hours a month: J-B-T Instruments, Hoggson & Pettis Co., New Haven Trap Rock Co. and Snow-Nabstedt Corp.

★ ★ ★

A NEW INDUSTRY has been formed in Meriden to replace the one lost last year when the General Electric plant was closed. It is Meriden Molded Plastics, Inc.

Incorporators and officers of the new concern are George C. Dickson, president; Benjamin T. Kolbin, vice president and assistant treasurer; and Max Grossman, treasurer and secretary.

The company has taken over property at 25 Mechanic Street, where machinery purchased from General Electric is now being installed. It will manufacture cold molded products with a factory staff of about ten employees.

★ ★ ★

THE WALLINGFORD STEEL COMPANY, Wallingford, has an-

Like A Protective Glove!

Hand protection is essential for workers who come in contact with oils. PREVENTO acts like a protective glove for sensitive skin. DOLGE recommends PREVENTO 200 for those who work with straight, non-soluble oils, or with solvents and paints; PREVENTO 300 where coolent emulsion touches the skin. 300 is also an effective cleaner.

Write for literature

PREVENTO
The C. B. DOLGE Co.
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

A DUAL SERVICE

Appraisals today serve a two-fold purpose — establish values for insurance — replacement reserves for accounting purposes, a realistic basis for reconciling book costs with present-day facts.

The AMERICAN APPRAISAL *Company*

Over Fifty Years of Service
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

nounced the availability of a data sheet and actual sample of its new 18-8 bright annealed stainless strip. The new steel, which is claimed to cut production costs by eliminating certain steps in rough and finish grinding, is finished in all tempers, in widths up to 15 inches and in gages from .005.

★ ★ ★

A UNIQUE COMBINATION of the latest advances in electronics, sound reproduction, ingenious mechanics, office machine styling, and metallurgy is said to have contributed to the development of the new 1950 model SoundScriber which SoundScriber Corporation, New Haven, has announced as "the world's most functional dictation system."

A novel bit of mechanics in the new SoundScriber is the hand microphone. By simply pressing a switch, the executive can listen back to the last few words of his dictation, without manipulating the recording instrument itself.

On the transcriber, an optical system reflects the surface of the disc onto a "television" screen. Since there are no index strips or slips and the indexing is done automatically, directly on the disc by the dictator, the secretary reads ends-of-letter and correction indications from the "television" screen. This "Television Indexing Transcriber," as it is called, illuminates and magnifies the disc surface with the indexing instructions on it and projects it against a scale which is calibrated from 0 to 15.

The complete system, a recorder and transcriber, are similarly styled with accent on pleasing appearance. They are finished in grey enamel to match the color trend in office furniture.

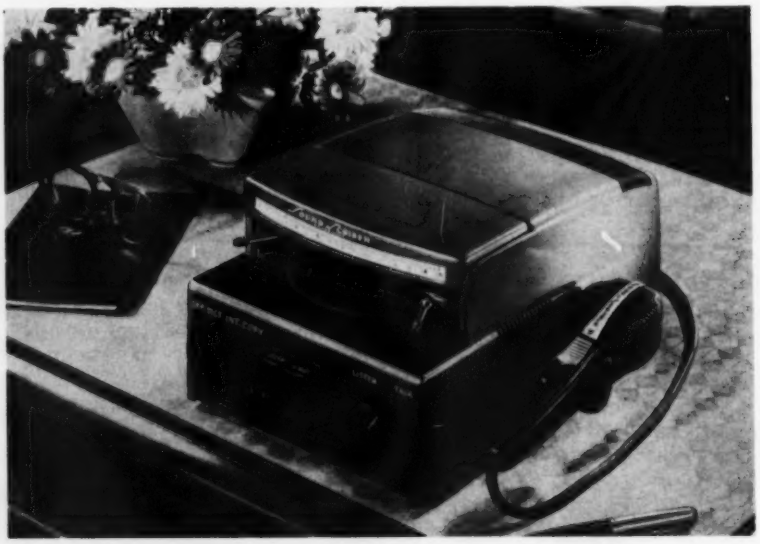
Officials of the corporation, in announcing the new model, have stressed its interchangeability with all existing SoundScriber equipment.

★ ★ ★

HARTLEY P. SMITH has been appointed manager of the engineering department of Underwood Corporation's General Research Laboratory in Hartford, according to an announcement by Chairman Philip D. Wagoner. Mr. Smith succeeds G. W. Spahr, who has retired after directing the engineering department since 1936.

Mr. Smith joined Underwood in 1945 at the company's Hartford Works, and served there until his transfer to the Research Laboratory in 1948. An engineering graduate of the University of California and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he served during the war as a Major in the Small Arms Division of the Army's Ordnance Department.

In announcing Mr. Spahr's retirement, Mr. Wagoner referred to his excellent record with the company



SOUNDSCRIBER'S NEW disc dictation recorder, The Tycoon, introduced to the public at the National Business Show, features airplane metal cabinet in modern styling, on-the-disc indexing, and the quick review microphone which automatically "reads back" the dictator's last few words.

over the years. Mr. Wagoner stated, "He has successfully administered the organization and engineering activities of the Research Laboratory from July 1936 to the present time, a period in which many of our most important products have been conceived and produced. It is with regret that I announce Mr. Spahr's retirement, and I am sure all members of our organization join with me in extending to him our most cordial and sincere wishes for many years of health and relaxation."

★ ★ ★

DEMAND FOR NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE in Connecticut continued at a high level during 1949 resulting in a net increase of more than 35,000 telephones for the year, according to a report by Allerton F. Brooks, president of the Southern New England Telephone Company.

Mr. Brooks said $23,000,000 in gross additions to telephone plants were made throughout Connecticut during 1949 to meet the demand and to provide more adequate and efficient service.

The company's net earnings for the fourth quarter of 1949 amounted to approximately 57 cents per share compared with 61 cents on the smaller number of shares outstanding in the last quarter of 1948.

★ ★ ★

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE in cities and towns throughout the state attended a dinner recently at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, in honor of U. S. Chamber of Commerce President Herman W. Steinkraus.

Mr. Steinkraus received a national citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for his outstanding contribution to human understanding. Judge Russell Z. Johnston, president of the Hartford Chapter of the Conference, made the presentation. He declared that Mr. Steinkraus has continually shown "outstanding quality" in human relations.

"Perhaps more than any other Connecticut manufacturer," Judge Johnston said, "he has been successful in getting the viewpoint of his employees, and helping work things out for their good and the good of industry."

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS at the Corbin Screw Division of the American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, are to be permanently discontinued, it has been announced by President Charles B. Parsons. Approximately 773 employees are affected by the closing.

In a statement posted on company bulletin boards Mr. Parsons said, "This was a most difficult and regrettable decision to make and was only arrived at after a long and thorough study of circumstances which indicated definitely that this corporation, in fairness to its stockholders and all of its employees, can no longer stand the financial burden and excessive operation losses of the Corbin Screw Division. This condition arises mainly out of the fact that the total producing capacity of all companies in the wood and machine screw industry is about twice as great as the demand for its products."

★ ★ ★

THE NETTLETON INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, Guilford, a source of early advertising material, has an-

Let us help you build A SOUND PENSION PLAN

Before you launch a pension program, investigate the

"CHURCHILL FORMULA"

THIS well-known, copyrighted procedure builds employee morale through a balanced system of benefits which gives proper recognition to:

1. YEARS OF SERVICE

2. AMOUNT OF EARNINGS

IN addition to eliminating frictions created by plans which accent earnings over seniority—or seniority over earnings—the special charts upon which the "Churchill Formula" is based will facilitate the administration of your plan—to a point which will amaze you by its simplicity and effectiveness.

BEGIN TO PLAN NOW
Write today for your copy of the "Churchill Formula for an Employee Pension Plan" and our handy "Pension Trust Check List."

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TO NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY:

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as a distributor of ALCOA

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or Enterprise 6060

nounced an affiliation with Ralph Moran, historian of The Hundred Year Association of New York.

Mr. Moran's services, and his extensive accumulation of data on the evolution of American business and industry, will be available in the compilation and production of anniversary books and historical business displays, for special occasions, show exhibits, company museums, and permanent or rotating showings in stores, offices and plants.

★ ★ ★

BERTON E. ROGERS, regarded as one of the country's foremost production men, has been appointed works manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company division of Olin Industries, New Haven.

BERTON E. ROGERS

Mr. Rogers has been works manager of the Olin plant in East Alton, Illinois, which is one of the nation's largest producers of sporting ammunition, brass and other non-ferrous alloys and products, explosives, blasting supplies, kiln guns, traps and clay targets.

Mr. Rogers began his career in 1924 in Chicago with Neiler, Rich and Company, consulting and designing engineers, where he held the post of chief mechanical engineer. Subsequently he was factory superintendent of the Twinplex Products Company and of the Craft Manufacturing Company, both of Chicago. Prior to joining the Olin organization in St. Louis, he was chief inspector of the Brunswick-Balke-Callender Company of Muskegon, Michigan.

AT THE OPENING of American Optical Company's new research laboratory in Stamford, research facilities were demonstrated and explained to a large group of visitors.

A NEW RESEARCH LABORATORY was opened by the American Optical Company in Stamford recently as the company's Board of Trustees held its monthly meeting there "as a symbol of industry's interest in scientific research."

At the same time the new research facilities were inspected by the firm's executive committee and by a group of industrialists from the Stamford area. Included in the group were U. S. Senator Brian McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy; General Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the Manhattan Project; Rep. John Davis Lodge, congressman from the Stamford district, and Mayor George Barrett of Stamford.

The inspection tour of the laboratory was conducted by Dr. R. Bowling Barnes, vice president in charge of research, assisted by A. H. Bennett, director of the Stamford Research Laboratory. Dr. Barnes explained that the laboratory supplements the research facilities and program of the company. He said that the new laboratory's program "looks to the development of new or improved scientific instruments involving optical principles and of new or improved lenses of all types including those for eye glasses." Studies will be conducted in geometrical optics, microscopy, photographic optics, spectroscopy, glass chemistry, instruments and optical materials.

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● ACHIEVE GREATER SUCCESS ● INCREASE PROFITS, AND GROW

READY WORKING CAPITAL
the KENRO Way
CAN MAKE THAT POSSIBLE!

Manufacturers endorse the Kenro Way of financing accounts receivable as "the fast, reliable way of meeting working capital needs that pays for itself." Here is a ready source of surprisingly low-cost, quickly available cash for going manufacturers and wholesalers, without which they are missing growth and profit opportunities.

Kenro has helped others over this barrier to success. You are entitled to this same opportunity if you are producing and/or shipping goods. Discuss your problem with Kenro without obligation. Phone or write now to find out why Kenro is a better way of meeting your operating cash requirements.

KENRO CAPITAL CORP.

2nd Nat'l. Bank Bldg. 7-4181 New Haven, Conn.

EDWARD BEACH GALLAGHER, president of the Clover Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, and former pioneer auto manufacturer, was honored recently by the Fairfield county section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He received a certificate of his election last December to the grade of fellow in the society from Col. Frank M. Gunby of Boston, vice president of the ASME New England region.

Mr. Gallagher is the fourth member of the Fairfield County ASME section to achieve the grade of fellow in the national society.

★ ★ ★

THE CREATION OF INCENTIVE for workers was labeled "the key to improvement of management-labor relations and a successful business," by Gregory P. Grace, vice president of the Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, who recently addressed the third session of a 10-week management seminar sponsored by the Bridgeport Engineering Institute.

Mr. Grace said that manufacturers must be consistent in their policies and "must gain the confidence of their employees. Too often we are prone to blame labor for inefficiency," he said. "It is up to management to take the responsibility and while we all work for a common goal, our problems and interests are theirs. We can't take away their initiative and courage," he added.

Following a 30-minute presentation of Mr. Grace's topic, "Production Management," a panel discussion took place. Panel members were Herman K. Beach, Jr., vice president, Bridgeport Metal Goods Manufacturing Company; Charles D. Lawson, assistant vice president, Bridgeport Thermostat Division, Robertshaw - Fulton Controls Company; Frank Westerberg, production manager, Raybestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Raymond C. Daley, industrial engineer, Sikorsky Aircraft, and Beeton P. Lauder, manager of manufacturing, Bryant Electric Co.

Industrial Growth and Residential Dispersion in Connecticut

(Continued from page 12)

tions of the state. Tobacco and potato farms are concentrated in the Connecticut Valley, but dairy, poultry, and fruit farming are found in many areas. The insurance business is confined more exclusively to the Hartford area. The recreation and tourist trade industry is located along the coast, in western Connecticut, and at several other points where lakes, rivers or other attractions are to be found.

Residential Dispersion

Not the least important of the factors responsible for Connecticut's industrial growth is the opportunity which Connecticut workers have of combining rural residence with industrial employment. The combination of urban employment and rural living has long been a Connecticut tradition. In Colonial days doctors, ministers and

Wallace Barnes Springs

Bristol Connecticut

teachers were often farmers as well; and early manufacturing utilized the services of nearby farm people. Later, the advent of automobiles and paved highways enabled the members of farm families to work in nearby cities and encouraged urban workers to partake of the advantages of rural living.

In this way the woods, streams, coastline, hills, lakes and the other natural attractions of Connecticut have been made more accessible to its workers. Employers and employees alike have been able to work in urban places and yet live in rural areas. These opportunities probably have brought manufacturing into the state and undoubtedly have attracted many workers. Such an arrangement, moreover, tends to provide a larger and more flexible labor force and one which can readily expand during a period of industrial growth.

A recent survey made by the University of Connecticut revealed broad patterns of commuting in widely scattered areas and in many industries.[14] In 1940, nearly one-fourth of the workers employed in the manufacturing concerns of Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven lived in other towns. An examination of the extent of commuting in the state in 1948 revealed a similar dispersion. A large department store in Hartford drew workers from 58 towns. A Bridgeport manufacturing concern employed residents from 33 towns. An insurance company of Hartford attracted white collar workers from 57 towns. A study of the residential dispersion of manufacturing workers demonstrated that Connecticut cities all over the state, both large and small, had labor markets extending far beyond their town lines. During World War II, workers were attracted to Connecticut cities from all over the state. Rural housing developments, a continuation of the suburbanization trend, and a program of highway construction have combined to maintain some of the commuting patterns established during the war.

Thus, although there are many other important factors which contribute to Connecticut's industrial growth, residential dispersion is one that should not be overlooked.

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[14]McKain, W. C., Jr. and Whetten, N. L. *Occupational and Industrial Diversity in Rural Connecticut*, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 263, Storrs, 1949.

NORMAN ROCKWELL is a member of the distinguished faculty of the Institute of Commercial Art at Westport, Connecticut, which includes such famous artists as Robert Fawcett, Steven Dohanos, and Harold von Schmidt. All are TIME-MASTER fans, and for good reason.

Mr. Rockwell says: "Thanks to the TIME-MASTER's simplicity of operation and instant availability, I use it for personal criticisms of my students' work. I just think out loud into the mike. My comments are recorded, later transcribed, and mailed to the students verbatim."

Made possible by the creation of a revolutionary recording medium, the *Memobelt*, the amazing new Dictaphone TIME-MASTER has promptly become the most successful dictating machine in history!

A pliable, plastic belt record, the *Memobelt* is so small that 5 can be mailed in an ordinary envelope for 3¢! It's so inexpensive to use that you mail, file, or simply transcribe and discard it after *only one use!*

Memobelt clarity and the TIME-MASTER's tiny Magic Ear are a joy to secretaries—make transcribing a cinch!

DICTAPHONE
CORPORATION

Only Dictaphone Corporation makes Dictaphone* Machines. (*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

No wonder business executives who wouldn't even try a dictating machine before are saying, "That's for me!" For a free TIME-MASTER demonstration in your own office, call your local Dictaphone representative.

Send for your free copy of "Does Your Dictating Date You?"

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I would like to have a free copy of "Does Your Dictating Date You?"

Your Name_____

Company_____

Street Address_____

City & Zone_____ State_____

GROWING UP WITH BUSINESS

The best defense of the American free enterprise system is an understanding of it. To have our economic system turn out a maximum of those material and human values of which it is capable, it is necessary that capital, management, labor and the public recognize their respective responsibilities and cooperative relationships.

Checking records with business advisor.

Junior Achievement is one of the notable programs designed to establish such an understanding. Actual companies are formed among teen agers. Under the guidance of an advisor from industry they sell stock, select a product, manufacture and sell it.

Engraving plastic name plates under guidance of technical advisor.

Each company is a complete economic unit, in the success or failure of which, each member has a vital stake. Thus the youth faces all the problems that confront large-scale enterprises and he has ample opportunity for resourcefulness.

The principal objective is not to teach a trade but to teach business. This lesson is learned not out of books but by being business men and women.

We are proud of the Junior Achievement companies whom we sponsor and the work they are doing in assisting our youth to understand the American system of private economy.

Veeder-Root

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Counting and Computing Devices

TRANSPORTATION

ERWIN H. TUTHILL

Traffic and Export Manager

Bills S. 2113 and H. R. 5967
Status of Freight Forwarders

OUR Association has gone on record with its Congressional delegation in opposition to the passage of these two bills. This opposition on our part has received national publicity by the freight forwarders who are, of course, in favor of the bills. These same freight forwarders have also, we understand, been busy talking to various manufacturers in the state attempting to get them to write to their Congressmen favoring this legislation and notifying the Congressmen that they are members of our Association, the inference being that the Association is talking not for its members but for some other purpose. In view of these circumstances, it would appear to be advisable to review these bills and state briefly our reasons for opposing them. In the first place, this action was taken after a full discussion and investigation on the part of our traffic committee, composed of some of the best informed industrial traffic men in the state. In addition, they are being actively opposed by many organizations of traffic men throughout the country.

From their inception freight forwarders have operated by accumulating small shipments into carload quantities, shipping them at the carload rate and billing their customers at the less carload rate. The spread between these two rates has been sufficient between most points to permit the forwarding companies to absorb the consolidation and distribution cost at terminals and still show a sizable profit. This method of operation will remain the same if the bills are not passed. Therefore the service presently rendered to shippers via freight forwarders will not cease or change in any way. The basis of this legislation goes far deeper than that. For many years freight forwarders have sought to obtain the status of common carriers, rather than that of shippers and receivers of freight. To date Congress has not seen fit to go along with them, neither has the Interstate Commerce Commission or the courts. The reason the freight forwarders desire the change of status is to enable them to make contracts with motor common carriers for the use of their services rather than being subjected to the published tariff rates and charges that must be paid by other shippers and receivers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has already authorized such contracts for the assembling and distribution of the freight they handle. They have not authorized such contracts for the over-the-road movement from terminal to terminal. While there is some justification for permitting contracts on the assembly and distribution of freight because of the circumstances surrounding such movements, the over-the-road service granted freight forwarders is no different from that granted industrial shippers. No change is anticipated in the contracts permitted for the assembly and distribution and it is difficult to understand why freight forwarders should be charged less than industries for the same over-the-road service.

While it is not immediately involved, it is hard to believe that once such a system was permitted between freight forwarders and trucking companies that the same system would not spread to railroads in a very short time. It would be next to impossible properly to police the many contracts that would be entered into between freight forwarders and the carriers and

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NEW HAVEN

many reductions in rates would undoubtedly be negotiated in very short order. This would be particularly true if the same system were in effect for both motor carrier and railroad underlying service. In the latter instance reductions in rates would have the added impetus of competition between the forms of transportation. Both the rail carriers and the motor freight lines are continually trying to improve their financial position and these undercover negotiations that the freight forwarders would undoubtedly embark on could only result in a further weakening of these carriers and necessitate their attempting to increase other rates to make up the losses. There would also be a grave danger of further diversion of additional tonnage from the railroads to the motor carriers. This diversion has already reached critical proportions.

There is a definite place for freight forwarders in our transportation setup. They have been in operation, expanding and prosperous for many years. The service they perform at least from terminal to terminal is comparable with that of industry and therefore should be subjected to the same rates. Freight forwarders are not carriers. They do not transport freight on or in their own facilities except occasionally in the assembly and distribution of freight. In this latter function, they are already permitted exceptions.

Statute of Limitations Loss and Damage Claims

The Interstate Commerce Act specifically sets two years as the time limit for the collection of overcharges and undercharges but in reference to loss and damage it provides that it shall be unlawful for a carrier by rail to set a shorter period for the filing of claims than nine months. Acting under this provision, the various carriers have incorporated in their bills of lading a provision to the effect that they will not be responsible for any loss or damage unless claim is filed within nine months. It has usually been assumed that this statute of limitations would apply even though the carrier knew prior to that time that the loss had occurred. Only recently was this assumption questioned.

In Hopper Paper Company v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, on December 12 handed down a decision that under certain circumstances this limitation was illegal. The case involved the loss of an entire carload shipment of paper in a wreck. The consignee who held the title to the goods was notified by the railroad of this situation and, in fact, the railroad was better informed as to the loss than was the consignee. In such a situation a formal notice of claim by the consignee to the railroad would not have accomplished anything more. Therefore the court concluded that the carrier may not use the provisions of the bill of lading to shield itself from the liability imposed upon it by the act and the common law for its negligent destruction of the property. It is believed that the railroad will seek a review of this decision by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore this decision may not be final. It would indicate, however, that under certain circumstances the nine months limitation imposed by the carriers is not necessarily binding. Wherever possible, however, compliance with the nine months limitation should be adhered to.

CHAS. G. ALLEN CO.
DRILLING MACHINES
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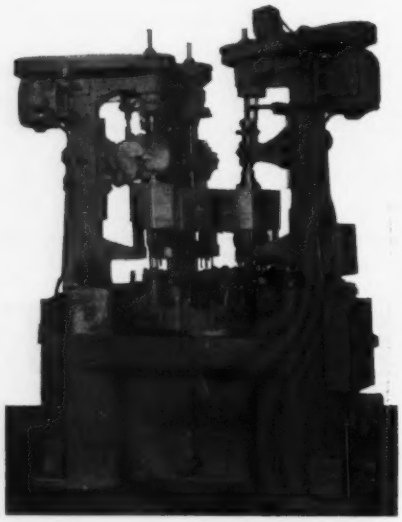
Drilling and Tapping Motor Housings
This is but one of many special applications which can be applied to Allen multiple spindle setups.



LYMAN A. SMITH MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
410 ASYLUM STREET, HARTFORD 1, CONN.
Telephone 7-0105
Exclusive Representatives in Connecticut

BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

Summary of General Business Conditions February 15, 1950

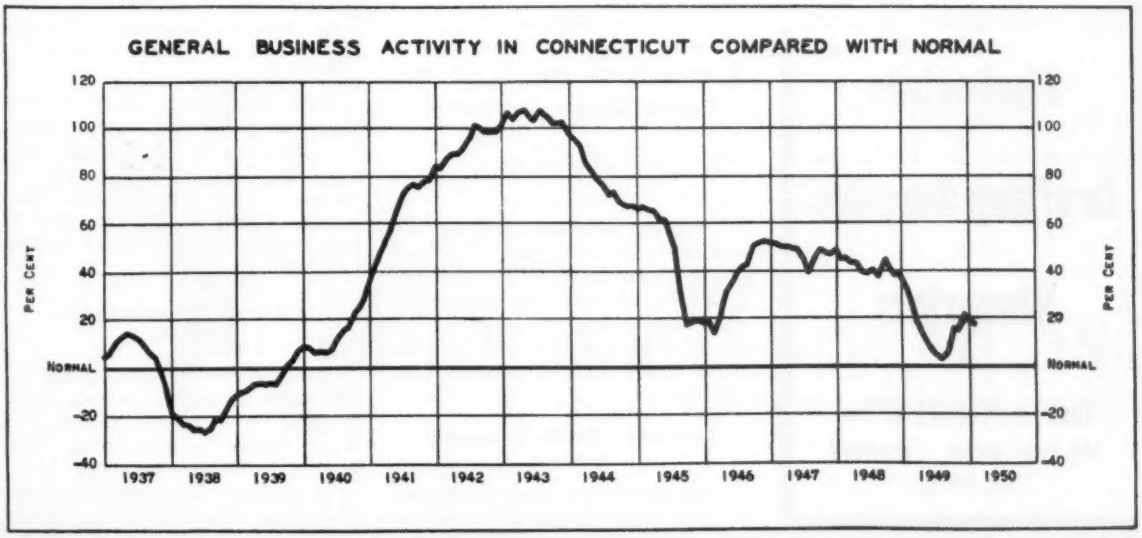
In January the index of general business activity in Connecticut moved down slightly to an estimated 17% above normal. Since last September, when Connecticut business recovered sharply from the recession which had taken place earlier in the year, the general index has held in the area between fifteen and twenty points above normal. Even the steel and coal strikes which occurred during this period have so far made no appreciable change in the standing. The United States index of industrial activity rose six percentage points in January to an estimated 21% above normal, reflecting further recovery from the sharp dip resulting from the steel strike of October and November.

Despite favorable business conditions unemployment throughout the country, as estimated by the Department of Commerce, rose in January to a new postwar peak of 4,480,000 as compared with 2,664,000 a year ago. In Connecticut, the State Department of Labor has estimated that as of the middle of January there were 70,500 unemployed against 47,000 at the same time last year. February figures for this state show a moderate reduction from the preceding month whereas in February 1949 there was a noticeable increase in unemployment.

The January index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories fell off for the first time in four months to an estimated 22% above normal. Although the manhour index is nearly twenty points below the standing of a year ago it is, nevertheless, two points better than the annual average for 1949. In January average weekly earnings at $55.29 and hours worked at 40.0 were both down moderately from the preceding month and from the corresponding month of last year. Basic hourly earnings averaged $1.38 in all three periods.

In January, for the third consecutive month, the index of manufacturing employment registered 20% above normal. The present position is the same as the annual average for last year and about 13 points below the standing of January 1949. Present employment in manufacturing industries is 348,000, a decrease of 38,000 or 10% from a year ago. Among the principal labor market areas Bridgeport experienced the greatest percentage loss during the year, 17%, followed by New Britain 13%, Waterbury 10%, Hartford 10% and New Haven 7%. Throughout the same period nonmanufacturing employment declined 6,000 or 2% to 364,000.

The index of freight shipments originating in eight Connecticut cities declined slightly in January to 1% below normal. During the year 1949 total tonnage shipped from all eight locations was about 30% below the amount forwarded in the preceding year. Loadings of revenue freight for the country as a whole, as reported by the Association of American Railroads, was approximately 15% under the volume handled in 1948. Through partial electrification and extensive use of Diesel-electric locomotives the New Haven Road is in a relatively favorable position to meet transportation problems caused by the prolonged strike in the soft coal industry.



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In January the index of construction work in progress in Connecticut is estimated at 34% above normal. Exceptionally favorable weather conditions throughout the early winter months enabled building activity to proceed at a relatively high level. The current standing is slightly above the standing of a year ago and some fifteen points above the yearly average for 1949.

The index of cotton mill activity in Connecticut is estimated at 12% above normal in January. After experiencing a sharp recession in the first eight months of 1949 the cotton textile industry in this state improved sharply in September and has been better than normal during the last five months.

Some indication of changing trends in business development in Connecticut is reflected in the number of new corporations formed and business failures during the past ten years. From 1939 to 1944 between four and seven hundred new corporations were being formed in this state each year. Following the close of the war there was a rush to get into business and in 1946 a total of nearly 2,2000 corporations was started. Since then there has been a steady downward trend in the establishment of new concerns with the year 1949 producing about 1,300. In 1939 business failures were in about the same volume as new corporations and then rose to 800 in the early war year of 1941. From that point there were fewer failures each year until a low of 130 was recorded in 1945 and 1946. During the last three years there has been a gradual increase in the number of failures which reached a total of nearly 500 in 1949.

Connecticut—Home of the Lathe Chuck Industry

(Continued from page 7)

the Whiton Machine Company was purchased by a former Cushman Chuck Co. executive, G. A. Highberg. Under his direction the company is still manufacturing the machines and chucks which made "Whiton" a leader in the various fields which its products represent.

Cushman Chuck Company Started

Diamondville lost another employee in 1862 when Austin Cushman and his wife, the former Harriet Fairman, moved to Hartford, Connecticut. Here on Spring and Church Streets he started a one room chuck factory. Powered by foot treadles his crude machinery turned out a new self-centering chuck that gained a quick market. The chuck jaws were operated through a gear rack and several pinion screws and was described with great enthusiasm in the first issue of the American Machinist. Occasionally, after loading his chucks on the river boat, Cushman would follow them to their destination, incorporating a sales trip with his delivery.

From this small beginning the Cushman Chuck Company has grown rapidly to its present position in the field. Guided through these prosperous years by three generations of the Cushman family, the concern is now under the capable leadership of Harry E. Sloan and his son, Harry E. Sloan, Jr.

So it was that out of the small yellow building on Stafford's Diamond Ledge Brook, the lathe chuck industry was born. It now had disciples in Windsor Locks, New London and Hartford, Connecticut. But it was not yet full grown. The training ground for the industry now switched from Stafford to Windsor Locks where Eli Horton was making a variety of two, three and four jaw chucks. On the death of Eli's son Stoddard, J. Sweetland was appointed superintendent of the E. Horton & Son Company. However, a few years later Sweetland left Windsor Locks for New Haven, Connecticut, where he interested the Hoggson & Pettis Company in the manufacturing of chucks. The company, however, discontinued this part of their business in later years to follow other pursuits.

With Sweetland's resignation James E. Skinner was named superintendent. Horton earned an international reputation with their excellent chucks, receiving awards from Vienna, Melbourne, Liege and Paris, as well as from many American cities holding industrial expositions.

Industry Propagated in New York

News of another lathe chuck improvement as well as a new chuck company now reached Connecticut. When Simon Fairman moved from Stafford to Watertown, New York, he perpetuated his former Diamondville venture. Under his influence, the

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Westcott Chuck Company was founded at Oneida in central New York state. Combining the two most popular lathe chuck designs the Westcott Company manufactured the first combination type lathe chuck. By inserting a spiral screw between each radial jaw and the gear ring it was possible to adjust any one of the jaws independently, so as to grip irregular or eccentric shapes. When once correctly adjusted all jaws could be moved in that same relationship by the use of the gear ring. This Westcott combination chuck practically completed the various designs of the modern lathe chuck. One or all of these models are today found in wide use on all lathes throughout the world. The Westcott Chuck Co. of Oneida, New York, is today under the progressive management of A. P. Barnaskey, L. M. Carhart and J. C. Harvey.

In 1878, Eli Horton died, leaving his business to his son-in-law, Ezra Bailey, who carried on the development of the product until his retirement in 1912. The outbreak of World War I found Eli Horton's grandson Sidney at the company's head. Under his energetic influence the company greatly expanded its line of chucks and acquired more production space. Today, E. Horton & Son, the oldest name in the lathe chuck industry still maintains its long-established reputation with its wide line of holding devices. The present officials, Donald B. Huntting, a former Cushman Chuck Co. official, and Douglas H. Thomson, Jr. take great pride in the knowledge that Sidney E. Horton, grandson of the founder, still lends an unofficial hand in the company's destinies as a member of the Board of Directors.

Union Manufacturing Company Enters Field

In 1880, James Skinner resigned from the company and left Windsor Locks for New Britain, Connecticut. Here he interested the Union Manufacturing Company in the possibilities of the lathe chuck. Having an established grey iron foundry already the chuck served to augment their business, and under James Skinner's direction this addition contributed greatly to the company's success. Soon the general hardware, household pumps and carpenter's planes were crowded out of the plant. Because several capable men had been groomed in the chuck division at Union Manufacturing Company the entire plant was concentrated solely on grey iron castings and its extensive line of chucks, after Skinner left the company seven years later. The company's growth from small beginnings in 1866 to its present position attests to its success in the chuck industry of today. From its first president, T. W. Stanley, to the company's present officials, W. F. Skillin, H. H. Wheeler and C. S. Mueller, the Union Manufacturing Company has maintained an influential leadership in Connecticut industry.

Skinner Chuck Formed

Together with an interested company stockholder by the name of Camp, James Skinner founded the Skinner Chuck Company. Located only a few steps from the Union Manufacturing Company in New Britain, this new business augmented its regular line with a pneumatic chuck. Under the subsequent leadership of James Skinner's son, Edward, and Camp's son-in-law, Rogers, the Skinner Chuck Company has reached its present enviable position in the field. It is interesting to note that four generations on the Camp side and three generations of Skinners have guided the company through the years. Today the business is operated by A. E. Thornton, Paul K. Rogers, Jr., and James N. Skinner.

The ability of the Connecticut Yankee to cope with the ever-changing industrial world is well demonstrated by these companies. The young men so skillfully trained by Simon Fairman carried the Stafford ingenuity into the Connecticut valleys, where collectively today they form one of the most specialized industries in the world.

The E. Horton & Son Company in Windsor Locks; The Whiton Machine Company in New London; The Cushman Chuck Company in Hartford; The Union Manufacturing Company and The Skinner Chuck Company in New Britain; and The Westcott Chuck Company in Oneida, New York are all Yankee industries whose foundations were built in the State of Connecticut back in 1834.

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ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

COST-CUTTING

By ELMER DOW

MANY industries for several months now have been experiencing recessions of varying degrees of intensity. Other industries may have to weather similar recessions in the not too distant future. The problem of reduction of costs and expenses is, therefore, uppermost in the minds of many accountants at this time. For this reason, it might be worthwhile to enumerate certain possible approaches to cost reduction in order to check our performance against a sort of standard.

1. Paper-work

Most companies as a result of improving available accounting and management data have added materially to their "paper-work" in the last several years. The use of labor standards, labor performance reports, departmental expense reports, standard cost systems, budget forecasts and many other accounting techniques, however desirable, have all added to our paper-work. The challenge, therefore, is a very real one, to cut down this paper-work in every possible way, without sacrificing necessary data.

In this connection it is well to keep in mind that primary responsibility for effective control of costs should be placed with the foreman or supervisor of each department, with a minimum of follow-up responsibility carried out as a staff function. The placing of the responsibility for cost control outside of the department tends to increase the necessity for paper-work in the form of additional records, reports and analyses, which then become necessary. Similarly, some companies have found that by decentralizing and making a manager entirely responsible for the operation of each division cuts down on paper-work, due to the manager's personal contact with operations.

2. Indirect labor and salaries

Control of indirect labor expense is often more difficult than the control of direct labor. A monthly review of indirect manpower requirements with each foreman or supervisor is generally effective. Very often "actuals" are checked against budgeted amounts. Resistance to the "status-quo" approach to manpower requirements is necessary on the part of the person held responsible for supervising the cost reduction program. Needless to say, top management must be strongly behind any program of cost reduction to make it successful.

3. Management Reports

The entire pattern of management reports should be reviewed to determine whether the form, scope, or content could be changed to effect cost reductions. What reports are no longer needed, or at least not used.

4. Financial Reports

Does the organization of your chart of accounts follow the form of your monthly statements, so that statement preparation requires a minimum of sorting, adjusting, and reclassification of account balances? Can the number of accounts be cut down? Do you have a uniform chart of accounts if cost accounting is done in several plants or divisions? Are accounting data submitted from your several plants on identical printed forms for ease in consolidation?

5. Departmental Expense Reports

A review of departmental expense reports may indicate a reorganization

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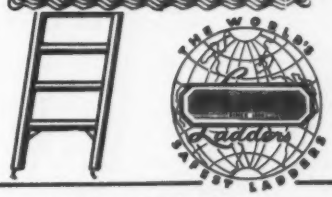

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of departmental, or cost center classifications is desirable. Do you have too many accounts for cost classification? Is your number of departments or cost centers excessive, thus somewhat concealing relatively heavy supervision? Are you reporting items of relatively fixed expense, which are not controllable by foremen? Are you duplicating in monthly expense reports data supplied in daily or weekly labor performance reports, which might be adequate for cost control purposes? Most important, are these expense reports used and do the resulting savings compensate for their cost of preparation?

Billing Procedures

Does your order-billing procedure embody latest techniques? Do you use a multi-part order-bill set which cuts down rewriting of orders? Can a duplicating process be used for orders and billing?

Cost Accounting

Good costs are, of course, most essential. However, it may be possible to consolidate certain product lines; to control certain inventories by periodic physicals, or to use the gross profit method in computing cost of sales. Care must be exercised not to weaken internal control. It may be possible to reduce the number and break-down of inventory accounts.

Conclusion

These are but a few of the various avenues of approach to reduce costs as the business cycle recedes from the heights of recent years.

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Movies and Morale

(Continued from page 9)

Let us use it wisely—and well—and soon enough.

At this point, a small digression to show a heretofore unmentioned value of sponsored films is in order. Recently, a small girl, age 4½, viewed a sponsored film at an adult community meeting. Her comment should make each one stop and think of the need for well produced, constructive and informative films. It was, "Nice picture, no killing." Is not a program which makes even a little girl so aware of its intrinsic value well worth the time, effort and money it requires?

All inquiries regarding "A Film Program for Weekly Employee Showings" and "A Film of the Month Plan" for community showings should be addressed to Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

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CORPORATION TAX RATES

By RAYMUND A. ROSS*

* *Associate Professor of Accounting*

. . . "whereas ordinary income is taxed at a rate which may be as high as 38% for corporations" . . .[1]

"Corporations with incomes of $50,000 and over pay 38% on every dollar of income. But a corporation with an income less than $50,000 pays 53% tax on every dollar it earns between $25,000 and $50,000."[2]

The apparent contradiction in the above statements can be explained satisfactorily by referring to a chart of corporation tax rates. Although somewhat misleading, both statements are correct.

The percentages quoted result from combining normal and surtax rates as follows:

Rates on normal tax net income.

If normal tax net income is:	*The normal tax shall be:*
Not over $5,000	15% of the normal tax net income
Over $5,000 but not over $20,000	$750 plus 17% of excess over $5,000
Over $20,000 but not over $25,000	$3300 plus 19% of excess over $20,000
Over $25,000 but not over $50,000	$4250 plus 31% of excess over $25,000

If the normal tax net income is more than $50,000, the normal tax shall be 24% of the entire amount of such normal tax net income.

Rates on surtax net income.

If surtax net income is:	*The surtax shall be:*
Not over $25,000	6% of the surtax net income
Over $25,000 but not over $50,000	$1500 plus 22% of the excess over $25,000

If the surtax net income is more than $50,000, the surtax shall be 14% of the entire amount of such surtax net income.

A combination of the rates shown in the above schedule produces the following results:

Corporations with taxable income—	*Of more than $50,000*	*Over $25,000 but not over $50,000*	*Not over $25,000*
Normal tax	24%	31%	17% (average; at maximum)
Surtax	14%	22%	6%
Total	38%	53%	23%

[1]Joyce Stanley and Richard Kilcullen, "The Federal Income Tax Law" p. 16. The Tax Club Press, New York.

[2]A Statement on National Policy by The Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, "Tax and Expenditure for 1950" p. 7.

The 17% rate in the column showing normal tax income not over $25,000 is arrived at by applying:

15%	to the first	$ 5,000	$ 750
17%	on amount over	5,000	
	but not over	20,000	2,550
	TOTAL		$3,300
19%	on amount over	20,000	
	but not over	25,000	950
	TOTAL		$4,250

The tax of $4,250 (maximum) on $25,000 is at the rate of 17%. The surtax is applied at the rate of 6% to all amounts of not more than $25,000.

It is apparent from this analysis that a corporation with taxable income of: $25,000

would be subject to normal tax of $ 4,250
and surtax of 1,500

a total of $ 5,750 or 23%

Likewise, it is evident that a corporation with taxable income of over $25,000 but not over $50,000 is taxed *at the rate of 53%* on the amount of taxable income that falls between these two amounts but *not at 53% of all taxable income.*

Here are a few examples:

A corporation with taxable income of $30,000 would be taxed as follows:

Combined normal and surtax on the first $25,000	23%	$5,750
Combined normal and surtax on the $5,000 in excess of $25,000	53%	2,650
Total		$8,400

A combined tax of $8,400 on taxable income of $30,000 is at the rate of 28%.

Continuing the analysis; taxable income over $25,000 but not over $50,000 at combined rates yields the following results:

Taxable income	*Combined normal & surtax on the first $25,000—23%*	*Combined normal & surtax on the amount in excess of $25,000—53%*	*Combined normal tax & surtax Total*	*Percent of Taxable income*
$30,000	$5,750	$ 2,650	$ 8,400	28%
35,000	5,750	5,300	11,050	31%+
40,000	5,750	7,950	13,700	34%+
45,000	5,750	10,600	16,350	36%+
50,000	5,750	13,250	19,000	38%

(all amounts over $50,000 at combined rate of 38%)

The tabulation indicates that the combined tax does not reach 38% on taxable income until it aggregates $50,000.

Corporations with taxable income of $25,000 contribute 23¢ of each dollar to the Collector of Internal Revenue. If, however, taxable income is increased from $25,000 to any amount in excess of $25,000, but not more than $50,000, each dollar of taxable income is assessed at the rate of 53¢ to provide Federal revenue. In other words, the tax benefits (in the form of lower rates) extended to corporations with lower taxable income are forfeited if the earnings exceed $25,000. This inequitable assessment is recognized by economists, tax analysts and business men.

A newly formed corporation, within its first year of operation, has an opportunity to select a tax reporting period that might be terminated when taxable income reaches $25,000, thus avoiding the 53% rate. Other corporations, however, are in no such position to avoid the 53% rate impact. Relief is sought in the present session of Congress and it is presumed that this irregularity will receive suitable legislative action.

The Export Trade Act

(Continued from page 14)

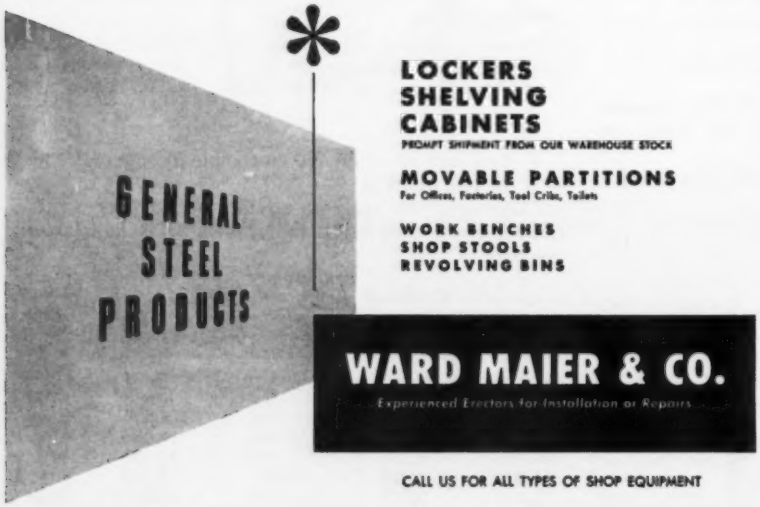
the securing of export licenses from the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce.

The Webb law groups have in general been of three main types. The first type is the association which serves as a central selling agent for all of the members, taking orders, negotiating sales and handling the shipment of goods. The second type is that in which the association directs the exportation of its members' products and discharges certain functions in export trade, the orders being placed by agents already established by the members abroad. The third type is the association formed for the purpose of buying the members' products outright and reselling them abroad at terms agreed upon by the members. The first and second methods of selling may be combined, the members using their established agents in some markets and the association sales office for new markets or those in which the trade is not well developed.

Many of the associations, in fact most of them, have considered it advisable to incorporate, although this is not required by the Act. The law defines an association as any corporation or combination, by contract or otherwise, with two or more persons, partnerships or corporations. The advantages in incorporating are those which are inherent in any corporation, the principal one being the fact that the officers and stockholders of a corporation are not responsible for its financial liabilities. Nonincorporated associations may be organized by a contract or articles of agreement among the members, which, while not required to be in any particular form, should make it clear that the organization is being formed to engage solely in export trade under the provisions of the Export Trade Act. The organization papers are required to be filed with the Commission within 30 days after their execution. The Commission supplies a blank for this first report. The papers to be filed include a certificate of incorporation, if the association is incorporated, bylaws, membership agreement, contract forms, working rules or regulations, or other documents covering the proposed operation.

Before an export trade association can be formed, there must of course be substantial agreement among the proposed members as to the form of the organization, the sales methods which it proposes to use, and some quota arrangement among the members by means of which orders obtained abroad may be allocated among the members. Machinery must also be set up for agreements with reference to prices, sales policy, employment of association employees and sales agents, and the regulation of other matters which may be involved in the activities of the association. The Commission has no jurisdiction over the internal arrangements of an association, which must be worked out by the members, except insofar as they may bring about transgressions of law. The Webb Act is a voluntary law and there is no requirement that an association be formed or that it must remain in existence any longer than the members desire. However, any group operating outside the law would deprive itself of the exemption granted by the Act.

As a practical proposition, groups forming Webb law associations usually either employ an attorney or utilize the services of the attorneys of the respective members. In addition, The Division of Export Trade of the Federal Trade Commission is always available for informal conferences and advice. This Division stands ready to make suggestions as to the form and contents of proposed organizational papers. The problems which are met by groups in different industries vary greatly, as do the functions which the members desire to turn over to the association. Hence, the terms of the basic agreements among the members must of necessity be determined by the members themselves since they are familiar with the peculiar needs in their own industry and the purposes and objectives which they seek to have the association serve. The business aspects of the undertaking must of course be dealt with by the members making up the association.



THE RIGHT TO PATENT

By OPAL HILL MUNZ

Our American Way of Doing Business . . . VIII*

A UNIT OF STUDY (for the fifth and sixth grades)

NOTE TO TEACHERS: The ninth, or final unit, in the present study-aid series will be concluded in the May issue to be mailed about May 15. If the usage of this year's units, combined with offers to use them next year, seems to warrant the sizeable expense, the Association will furnish to elementary schools bound volumes of the two programs which may be used year after year. We should appreciate hearing the extent to which you, as teachers, have used these units, and whether you will use them next year if furnished in booklet form with the 1948-1949 Political Rights Units. A coupon for mailing your answers is on page 43 of this issue.

THE RIGHT to patent is a vital element in our economic system, for it is an incentive to invention, the essential ingredient of progress.

The scientific efficiency and mass production which characterize our American way of doing business are a direct result of the inventions of men who, because of the right to patent, have been inspired with a desire, a will and a purpose to do things.

The great strength of our American way of doing business as opposed to the totalitarian way of doing business stems from our clear recognition of the deep and living principle that there is nothing more productive than the released creative energies of men.

And in seeking to account for the progress of this nation primary stress must be placed upon our patent system which, in giving protection to inventors and creators and in rewarding them for their inventions and creations, has released and freed their creative energies.

F. B. Jewett, former president of the American Bell Telephone Laboratories, says: "As one looks back over the history of the nation he cannot, I think, escape the conclusion that the patent system has been a powerful force in our growth from an insignificant agricultural and trading federation to the most powerful nation on earth. It is a force too powerful in what it has done and what it can still do to be tampered with lightly."

The right to patent is wholly consistent with all the other cardinal principles of democracy and our American way of doing business.

In these days of rising totalitarianism with its emphasis upon mass submergence, the right of patent continues to hold an indispensable place in our economy, for it helps to keep alive the democratic ideal of the worth of the individual.

The theory of reward for incentive, endeavor, and achievement underlies the patent system, just as it underlies the whole democratic structure of our way of doing business.

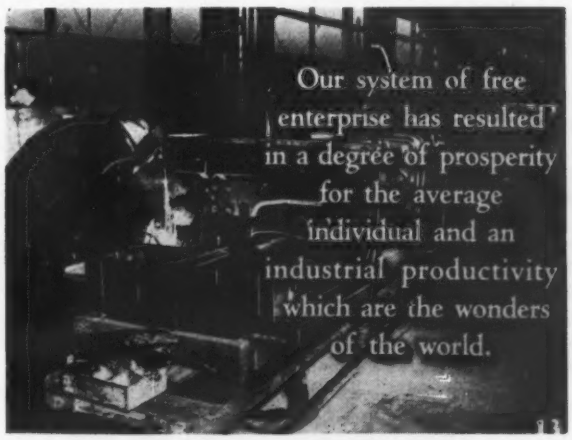
Conway Coe, former Commissioner of Patents, says: "The patent system is one of the strongest bulwarks of democratic government today. It offers the same protection, the same opportunity, the same hope of reward to every individual. It is as democratic as the Constitution which begot it."

In the face of current tendencies which have halted progress and destroyed opportunity in totalitarian countries, the practice of the theory of reward for incentive and accomplishment in the United States continues to make it possible for us to have a climate favorable to invention and innovation.

Invention and innovation can only thrive in an atmosphere of complete freedom. The right of patent helps to establish this atmosphere by providing protection to the inventor and creator and by rewarding them for their achievements.

The benefits and advantages that have come to the United States under the challenge of the right to patent, have been comprehensively summed up by the National Patent Planning Commission, appointed by the late President Roosevelt a few years ago to propose revisions to our patent system.

The members of this National Patent Planning Commission found that the right to patent has:


Our system of free enterprise has resulted in a degree of prosperity for the average individual and an industrial productivity which are the wonders of the world.

—Illustration from Filmstrip Series, "Our American Heritage," courtesy of Reader's Digest.

* *Copyright 1948-1949 by Texas Manufacturers Association.*

"(1) encouraged and rewarded inventiveness and creativeness, producing new products and processes which have placed the United States far ahead of other countries in the field of scientific and technological endeavor;

"(2) stimulated American inventors to originate a major portion of the important industrial and basic inventions of the past 150 years;

"(3) facilitated the rapid development and general application of new discoveries in the United States to an extent exceeding that of any other country;

"(4) contributed to the achievement of the highest standard of living that any nation has ever enjoyed;

"(5) stimulated creation and development of products and processes necessary to arm the nation and wage successful war;

"(6) contributed to the improvement of the public health and the public safety;

"(7) operated to protect the individual and small business concerns during the formative period of a new enterprise."

Like every democratic political and economic right, the right to patent has been the subject of criticism. Because there have been abuses of the patent system, there are those who say the system is not sufficiently flexible to be adaptable to changing economic conditions, and who urge that the system be abolished.

However, evidence shows that the patent system has served the fundamentally sound function, devised by the founding fathers, of encouraging the disclosures of inventions and discoveries thus releasing scientific and technical skill for the public good.

Ardent defenders of the right to patent recognize that abuses have grown up with the rapid development of industry, but they also hold firmly to the belief that it is not necessary to destroy a system which still has positive values simply because it has a few defects.

Without minimizing the shortcomings of the patent system and without underestimating the arguments of the critics, defenders of the right to patent point out how abuses can be eliminated or corrected without basically changing the patent system. They warn that in making remedial changes care must be exercised not to weaken a system which has been the greatest stimulus to creative genius and industrial progress the world has ever known.

The thing to remember is that problems which arise under our way of doing business can be solved by democratic processes without destroying our liberties through surrender of our rights and privileges to state control.

After extensive investigations and hearings the National Patent Planning Commission, referred to in a previous quotation, concluded that: "The strongest industrial nations have the most effective patent systems, and after a careful study, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the American system is the best in the world."

Scope

This unit of study is one of a series of nine which are prepared with the thought of providing material to teachers that will help them direct the child's economic education, so that he will recognize the worth of our American way of doing business, understand its weaknesses and strengths, be motivated to defend its good points, and do something to correct the bad ones.

In developing this unit of study, THE RIGHT TO PATENT, stories and factual material should be used to show that the scientific efficiency and mass production which characterize our American way of doing business are a direct result of the inventions of men who, because of the right to patent, have been inspired with a desire and a will and a purpose to do things.

(1) Stories of ancient times which show that because men had no way of protecting their discoveries and inventions, they guarded their secrets of invention by passing them down from father to son. Point out that this practice seriously restricted disclosures of inventions, and inventions were thus often lost to civilization.

(2) Stories of olden times that show how discoveries and inventors were looked upon with suspicion and often persecuted and abused. Examples: Galileo and Roger Bacon.

(3) Stories of people in the old world during ancient and medieval days who knew nothing about the advantages of the right to patent. How the king, whose will was law, sometimes granted protection for their ideas to a favored few inventors and discoverers as a special favor. Story of Leonardo Da Vinci and how under this patronage system the state granted him reward for his inventive and creative talents. In contrast, tell the story of Gutenberg who was unable to receive protection for his invention of movable type, and had his invention stolen by others.

(4) Story of how the earliest form of patents were granted by Queen Elizabeth, who levied high royalties on the inventions to raise money for her government.

(5) Stories that tell how American colonies granted the right to patent to colonists long before our Constitution was ever written.

(6) Story of how Samuel Slater who had helped to build the spinning machine in England, came to America disguised as a farmer and built similar machines in this country from plans which he carried in his mind.

(7) Story of how the right to patent was made possible by the founding fathers in our Constitution. How the right to patent gives to an inventor the exclusive right to make, use or sell his invention for seventeen years, in return for his telling the public the exact description of his invention.

(8) Read to the pupils and discuss that portion of the Constitution (Article 1, section 8, clause 8), which gave Congress power to grant patents. "The Congress shall have the power . . . to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights of their respective writings and discoveries." Point out how the right to patent serves two important purposes: (a) stresses the importance of the individual, by putting him above the state, and rewarding him for his effort and achievement, and (2) passes on to the public the benefits of the inventions. Point out how "the progress of science and useful arts" is one of the most important elements in our way of doing business.

(9) Stories of how the invention of machinery brought the Industrial Revolution to the United States, and how the Industrial Revolution brought growth of population, wealth and prosperity under the impetus of the right to patent. Give examples of how new manufacturing methods and new products led to the progressive rise in our standard of living.

(10) Stories of some of America's great inventors and how they contributed to our nation's progress and prosperity: Eli Whitney, cotton gin; Robert Fulton, steamboat; Samuel Morse, telegraph; Cyrus H. McCormick, reaper; Elias Howe, Jr., sewing machine; Alexander Graham Bell, telephone; Thomas A. Edison, phonograph, motion picture machine, light globes; Orville and Wilbur Wright, airplane.

(11) Story of the invention of the cotton gin and how it speeded up removal of seed from cotton fiber, and how this, in turn, made it possible to step-up cotton production of the South.

(12) Stories of the inventions of the steamboat and of the locomotive and how they opened up new markets and led to enormously increased production in factories.

(13) Story of the invention of the steam engine and how it was a tremendous factor in increasing production. Point out how the invention and use of power machinery led to the establishment of factories as centers of production where formerly the center of production had been the home or the small shop. Emphasize how decreased costs, lowered prices and higher standards of living came about through the increased production made possible by machines invented by men encouraged by the hope of the reward which came to them through the right to patent.

(14) Stories that show how large manufacturing concerns today keep research laboratories to discover inventions that will improve their products.

(15) Stories of our anti-trust laws and how they apply equally to the owner of property in general and the owner of patents in particular.

(16) Stories of totalitarian countries and of how the government sets up its own bureaus of carefully chosen scientists and inventors. How this is in direct contrast to our practice in the United States where everyone has a chance. Emphasize that totalitarian countries place the state above the individual, while in our democratic country we place the individual above the state.

General Purpose

The general purpose of this unit of study is to supplement and enrich the school curriculum.

Besides the textbooks already in use, these additional ones will make excellent enrichment source material: *Patents and the Public Interest*, H. A. Toulmin, Jr.; *The Great American Customer*, Carl Crow (stories of American industry from colonial days to the machine age with accounts of the pioneering work in invention and industry); *American Inventions* (order for a nominal sum from F. A. Owen Publishing Company, Dansville, Ohio); *Our World of Science*, Gerald Craig (Books 1, 2, and 3); *Famous Inventors for Boys and Girls*, Irmengarde Eberle; *Heroes of Science*, Cottler, Joseph and Haym; *Inventions: How They Help Us*, Alida Hurtebise (Unit Study Books, No. 602, American Education Press); *Story of Invention*, Hendrik Van Loon; *The U. S. Patent System*, Lawrence I. Wood (a survey); *Patents and Industrial Progress*, George Ernest Folk; *Junior Scholastic*, January 19, 1948, page 12 (story of two children who visit our patent office in Washington); *Stories of Useful Inventions*, Samuel E. Forman; *Great Inventors and Their Inventions*, Bachman; *Machines and the Men Who Made the World of Industry*, Gertrude Hartman; *Story Behind Great Inventions*, Elizabeth R. Montgomery; *Patents and Your Tomorrow*, National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th Street, New York; *The American Economy*, Sumner H. Slichter (pages 202, 204, 205); *Story of American Inventions*, T. C. Bridges; *American Inventors*, Clarence L. Hylander; *Communism in Action*, by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Aims

The specific aims of this unit of study are:

(1) To help pupils identify the right of patent as one of the basic principles of the American way of doing business.

(2) To help pupils understand that the right to patent is as much a part of the story of our nation's industrial progress and prosperity as any of our other economic rights.

(3) To show how the right of patent has made possible our great industrial productivity.

(4) To help pupils understand how inventions and discoveries, as encouraged under our patent system, are directly responsible for higher standards of living.

(5) To show how the increased use of machines, which resulted from achievements of men under our patent system, has enabled us to have more things at a cheaper price than would have been possible otherwise.

(6) To help the pupils have respect for man's ability to raise his standards of living and welfare through his power to invent.

(7) To help pupils understand the difference between life in a democracy where the right to patent helps to keep alive the democratic ideal of the worth of the individual, and life in a dictatorship where the state is placed above the individual.

Launching the Unit

To launch this unit of study we submit the seventeenth installment of our serial story about Antares, the star-boy, who is living on earth and learning about our American way of life.

The Story:

Bongo, Bongo

A new date had been set for the quiz program. Sidney Plumb came by the school again to tell Miss Hamilton and the fifth-graders the show had to go on. "I still want you to stand in front of the 'mike' and answer some tough questions on our American way of doing business," he said.

"We'd better appoint a bodyguard for Antares," suggested Johnny, giving Mr. Plumb and Miss Hamilton a knowing wink.

"Make it three," said Mr. Plumb, "and play it safe."

"Better have some guards for Old

Monk, too," offered Benny Mac.

"You bet," agreed Jerry. "We don't want to take any chances on Old Monk throwing another monkey wrench into our plans."

"You vibrate me," said Benny Mac, solemnly. "One, two, three, giggle."

"Aw, turn blue," said Jerry. "You're just jealous because you didn't think of it first."

"While I'm turning blue, you fall fatally flat five times on your fat face," said Benny Mac.

"Both of you pipe down and quit trying to be funny," said Irene. "We've got to set a date for our program."

"The sooner the better," said Mr. Plumb.

"What about Friday, May 12?" said Benny Mac, looking at the big calendar on the wall behind Miss Hamilton's desk.

"That's oogley," said Mary. "It'll bring us luck."

"Bong," said the others in approving chorus, to let Benny Mac know the date, May 12, rang the bell with them, too.

"That settles it then," said Mr. Plumb, as he picked up his hat to leave.

To show the boys and girls he was not baffled by their latest slang terms, he said, in parting, "The current is pushing me, so I'm cutting off."

Everybody laughed gaily.

When he was gone, Jerry summed up the feeling of the whole group toward Mr. Plumb by saying, "He's the real Bikini."

"And now," said Miss Hamilton, in the same spirit, "let's get busy 'creaming up' or we'll be sure to be 'plowed under' on that quiz program."

"Easy, breezy, and we'll slide a mile," said Benny Mac.

Next morning the local newspaper carried a story about the approaching quiz program. Under the bold headline: "TEAMS ALL SET FOR QUIZ-DOWN," it said:

"Civil war will split the town, Friday, May 12.

"Two schools of that section will tangle on the Quizdown at 7 p. m. on the local Radio Station. The odds are even money.

"The two schools are about eight blocks apart. The boys and girls come from more or less similar homes and backgrounds and have had the same preparation for the Quizdown battle. Both teams will be working out all week, flexing their mental muscles against the alternates.

"And everyone thinks his team is going to win.

"Classmates have chosen six children from the fifth grade of each school. They will answer questions on our American Way of doing business.

"Quizmaster Sidney Plumb will fire the questions at them from 7 to 8 p. m. At the end of the program the scores will be added up and the winner will be awarded $20. The runnerup will receive a $10 bill.

"Nearly all the children are eleven years of age. They were not necessarily chosen because they stood at the head of their class but because their classmates felt that they would best represent the school.

"The choices seem to have been good. They all laughed at the idea of being overly-frightened by a microphone, admitting, however, that they might be just a bit nervous.

"The boys and girls will practice all week before schoolmate audiences. Then the big blowout comes Friday evening.

"Team-members from Miss Hamilton's room will be Benny Mac Hall, Johnnie Miller, Jerry Young, Irene Stanford, Mary Crowder, and Antares, the starboy.

"Answering for the opposing team will be Ronnie Taylor, Jean Haskell, Dan Hillyer, Carolyn Melton, Paul Wilkinson and Jimmie Ledbetter.

"Tickets for the broadcast can be obtained free of charge from either school or from the Quizdown Editor."

The days passed swiftly. Soon it was Friday, May 12.

It turned out that Antares was the most nervous one in the whole group, when all of them stood before the microphone. As a result he muffed the first two questions the Quizmaster asked him.

The program started off evenly with two missed questions on each side before Carolyn Melton, a member of the opposing team, correctly named the right to own and the right to choose the work we do, as two of the freedoms under our American way of doing business.

Benny Mac did some fast thinking before giving the definition to the word *profits* as applied to our American way of doing business.

"Some people simply count up the dollars received from customers and think of this as profit," he answered. "But it's really what's left over after the expenses of running the business have been paid."

Ronnie Taylor was able to answer correctly the question: "Which is thought to be more important by communists, the state or the individual person?"

And so it went "nip and tuck" with the questions getting harder and harder.

Johnnie Miller, of Miss Hamilton's room, said to the cheers of that group's supporters that business has its rules of fair play in competition, just as do football and baseball.

Dan Hillyer evened up the score on the other side by telling how much longer it takes a Russian worker to earn enough money to buy a loaf of bread than it takes an American worker. (The Russian an hour and ten minutes, the American seven minutes.)

In the second round Quizmaster Sidney Plumb was firing at the children such sticklers as:

"Which do you think most important under our American way of doing business—the right of the individual or the right of the government? (The right of the individual.) What is communism? (Dictatorship with government ownership of practically everything.) What is a free market? (A place to exchange goods at a fair price.) What does the Constitution say about our right to own property? (That no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.")

Now the opposing team was in the lead, and it was again Antares' turn. He was in a panic. It would be awful to let his class down. He ran exasperated fingers through his hair and wished desperately he could drop out of the contest and go to his seat.

Then suddenly, Antares recalled the story of King Bruce who didn't give up. How King Bruce of Scotland, after many successive defeats, sat alone in his cave, greatly discouraged, watching a spider trying to climb the wall of the cave. How the spider had climbed six times, but each time had fallen before reaching the top. How the seventh attempt was successful. How King Bruce took courage from

this, went to Battle the next day, and won.

Someway, remembering this story gave Antares his second wind, and put courage into his heart.

No longer hesitant and unsure, he promptly answered the question Quizmaster Plumb asked: "What is an enterpriser?"

"Behind every business, big or little," said Antares confidently, "there is someone who is willing to take a chance. Such men are enterprisers," he ended proudly.

When the hour was up Antares had given the correct answers to eight questions and Miss Hamilton's room was out in front.

The Quizmaster announced that the fifth-graders of Miss Hamilton's room had won. Twenty-eight pairs of unbelieving eyes turned toward Miss Hamilton.

"Bongo! Bongo!" shouted Kirby in a high-pitched voice as his way of saying, "Hurrah! Hurrah! for our side."

All the fifth-graders of Miss Hamilton's room took up the chorus: "Bongo, bongo, toot-the-hoot, fiddle-de-dee, chickery-chick."

Then the studio orchestra struck up a tune, "Estrellita" (Little Star).

As Antares walked across the noisy, turbulent room, to join his classmates, he was twinkling radiantly.

His joy was complete the next morning when Benny Mac read to him the account of their room's victory in the newspaper.

"Listen to this," Benny Mac said.

"A pint-sized team from Miss Hamilton's fifth grade room came from behind last night, to take top honors in the Quizdown.

"The six-man team snapped correct answers to eighteen out of twenty-nine questions in whipping the opposing team.

"The opposing team seemed well on their way to victory during the first half of the program.

"Then the contestants from Miss Hamilton's room began moving. While the members of the opposing team stared at the microphone and stammered, Antares, the star-boy, answered every question fired at his side."

Antares didn't say a word when Benny Mac finished reading the piece from the newspaper. He was too happy for words. So, he just turned on another twinkle.

Things to Make and Do

Research

Divide the pupils of the room into several working groups to make a study of areas of life in which inventions have made work easier and more productive: the home, the farm, the factory, etc.

After the research is completed and classroom reports have been made, posters may be made to emphasize learning that has already taken place.

For example, the story of how inventions have made work easier and more productive for the farmer, and have made our country the world's greatest farming country might be told with three posters.

Poster one: scenes showing how, before the invention of power driven machines, ground was plowed by hand, and grain was reaped with a sickle or scythe.

Poster two: scenes showing how, because of Cyrus McCormick's invention of the reaper, one machine cuts, gathers, threshes and sacks the grain as it moves over the field.

Poster three: scenes showing grain being loaded on trains or ships to be sent, out of our abundance, to needy European people.

Who's Who Hall of Fame

Encourage the pupils to make a hall of fame of great inventors by modeling in clay six-inch high figures of such inventors as Eli Whitney (cotton gin); Robert Fulton (steamboat); Cyrus McCormick (reaper); Samuel Morse (telegraph); Alexander Graham Bell (telephone); Thomas Edison (electric lights and motion picture projector); Orville and Wilbur Wright (airplane).

The pupils will want to build a ledge on which to display the figures and to letter a short biographical sketch on small placards to attach to the pedestals on which the figures stand. The sketch should tell what the man invented, the circumstances under which his invention was invented, and how the invention has helped to make our nation great.

Excursions

Excursions carefully prepared and

(Continued on page 52)

TEACHERS

Please check, clip out and mail on or before May 1, 1950

To —
MR. L. M. BINGHAM, *Secretary*
Manufacturers Association of Conn., Inc.
436 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Conn.

1. Have you utilized the study aid units on "Our American Way of Doing Business" in your classroom teaching during the present school year? Yes ..... No .....

   1a. Has your Superintendent ..... Principal ..... Supervisor ..... suggested ..... or requested ..... you to use these study aid units as substitute for other studies ..... or merely if you could use in addition to your present curriculum ..... or not at all .....?
2. Are you saving copies of CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY since last September with the thought of using the study aid units in them next year? Yes ..... No .....
3. Would you use this year's units and last year's on "Our Political Freedoms" if the two units were printed together in one booklet and distributed to you next September? Yes ..... No .....
4. If your answer is "yes", would you prefer to have them sent to you at your school ..... at home ..... distributed by your principal ..... superintendent ..... placed in school library .....
5. If your answer to 3. is "no" please advise (a) what changes in them would cause you to use them? .....
   (b) Why you wouldn't use them regardless of changes made in the units?
   .....
6. School Name .....
   Address .....
   In addition to checking above questions we should welcome any comments on teaching experiences which you care to relate, by letter, for publication in CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY or for our guidance.
   Grade taught ..... No. of pupils .....
   Teacher's Name .....
   School Year Home Address .....

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms
Baker Goodyear C Tobe New Haven

Accounting Machines
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport

Adding Machines
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport

Advertising Specialties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Aero Webbing Products
Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Air Compressors
Airline Manufacturing Company The Warehouse Point
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

Air Conditioning
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired) South Norwalk

Air Impellers
The Torrington Manufacturing Co Torrington

Aircraft
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters) Bridgeport

Aircraft Accessories
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs) West Hartford
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings) Bantam

Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment
United Manufacturing Co Div United Advertising Corp New Haven

Aircraft Instruments
Gorn Electric Company Inc Stamford

Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division Rentschler Field East Hartford
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp Rentschler Field East Hartford

Air Ducts
Wiremold Co The (Retractable) Hartford

Aluminum Castings
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The Naugatuck
Newton-New Haven Co. 688 Third Avenue West Haven

Aluminum Forgings
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Aluminum Ingots
Lapides Metals Corp New Haven

Aluminum Lasts
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company Waterbury

Aluminum—Sheets & Coils
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc New Haven

Ammunition
Remington Arms Co Inc and Peters Cartridge Div Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc. New Haven

Anodizing
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

Apparel Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted
Broad Brook Company Broad Brook

Artificial Leather
Permatex Fabrics Corp The Jewett City

Asbestos
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick) Bridgeport

Asbestos & Rubber Packing
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Assemblies—Small
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small) Hartford
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Auto Cable Housing
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Automatic Control Instruments
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time) Waterbury

Automobile Accessories
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories) Fairfield
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing) Bridgeport

Automotive Friction Fabrics
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Automotive Parts
Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical) Middletown

Automotive & Service Station Equipment
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery) Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers) Waterbury 91

Automotive Tools
Eis Manufacturing Company Middletown

Badges and Metals
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Bags—Paper
American Paper Goods Company The Kensington

Bakelite Moldings
Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown

Balls
Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing) Hartford
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum) Hartford
Kilian Steel Ball Corp The Hartford

Barrels
Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling) Hartford
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling) Hartford

Bathroom Accessories
Autoyre Company The Oakville
Charles Parker Co The Meriden

Bath Tubs
Dextone Company New Haven

Bearings
Fafnir Bearing Co (ball) New Britain
New Departure Div of General Motors (ball) Bristol
Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller) Stamford

Bellows
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic) Bridgeport

Bellows Assemblies
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc Bridgeport

Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc Bridgeport

Bells
Bevin Brothers Mfg Co. East Hampton
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton
Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers) Bridgeport
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton

Belt Fasteners
Bristol Company The Waterbury
Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning) Unionville

Belting
Hartford Belting Co Hartford
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown
Thames Belting Co The Norwich

Benches
Charles Parker Co The (piano) Meriden

Bends—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

Bent Wood Products
Sorensen & Peters Inc Pawcatuck

Bicycle Coaster Brakes
New Departure Div General Motors Corp Bristol

Bicycle Sundries
New Departure Div General Motors Corp Bristol

Binders Board
Colonial Board Company Manchester

Biological Products
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

Blacking Salts for Metals
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Blades
Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw) Hartford

Blankets—Automatic
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing
Glasgo Finishing Co The Glasgo
United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics) Norwich

Blocks
Howard Company (cupola fire clay) New Haven

Blower Fans
Colonial Blower Company Plainville
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

Blower Systems
Colonial Blower Company Plainville
Ripley Co Middletown

Blueprints and Photostats
Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

Boilers
Bigelow Co The New Haven
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only) Stamford

Bolts and Nuts
Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts machine screw-bolts, stove) Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot) 33 Hull St Shelton

Bonderizing
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Bottle Openers
Scovill Mfg Co (steel, anodized aluminum) Waterbury

Box Board
Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The Manchester
National Folding Box Co Inc New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville
Robert Gair Co Portland

Boxes
Airline Manufacturing Company (steel cash, bond, security and mail boxes) Warehouse Point
Clairglow Mfg Company (metal) Portland
Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes) Durham
Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers) Portland

Boxes and Crates
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The Bridgeport

Boxes—Paper—Folding
Atlantic Carton Corp Norwich
Bridgeport Paper Box Co Bridgeport
Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The East Hampton
Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding) Versailles
M S Dowd Carton Co Groton
National Folding Box Co Inc (paper folding) New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville
Robert Gair Co Portland
S Curtis & Sons Inc Sandy Hook
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport

Boxes—Paper—Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Co Bridgeport
Heminway Corporation The Waterbury
Strouse Adler Company The New Haven

Braided Fiberglass Sleeving
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

Brake Cables
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Brake Linings
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial) Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Brake Service Parts
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Brass & Bronze
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing) Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods) Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co Waterbury
Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (sheet, wire, rod) Thomaston
Scoville Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Tinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Brass & Bronze Ingot Metal
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Brass, Bronze & Aluminum Castings
Victors Brass Foundry Inc Guilford

Brass Goods
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Waterbury
Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares) Milford

(Advt.)

Brass Goods (Continued)
Scovill Manufacturing Company (to order) Waterbury 91
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Brass Mill Products
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Brass Wall Plates
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

Brick—Building
Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain

Bricks—Fire
Howard Company New Haven

Bright Wire Goods
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C H Hooks) New Haven

Broaching
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Brooms—Brushes
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

Buckles
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport
Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury

Buffing Compounds
Roberts Rouge Co The Stratford

Buffing & Polishing Compositions
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

Buffing Wheels
Williamsville Buff Div The Bullard Clark Company Danielson

Burners
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (kerosene oil lighting) Waterbury

Buttons
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
L C White Company The Waterbury
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91

Cabinets
Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden

Cabinet Work
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Cable—Asbestos Insulated
Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven

Cable—BX Armored
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Nonmetallic Sheather
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Service Entrance
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cages
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven

Cams
American Cam Company Inc Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury

Canvas Products
F B Skiff Inc Hartford

Capacitors
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic

Card Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

Carpenter's Tools
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven

Carpets and Rugs
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville

Casket Trimmings
Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport

Casters
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport

Casters—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Castings
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden
Connecticut Foundry Co (grey iron) Rocky Hill
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) New Haven
Charles Parker Co The (grey iron) Meriden

Castings (continued)
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, metal and alloy) Naugatuck
Gillette-Vibber The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons) Plainville
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford
McLagon Foundry Co (grey iron) New Haven
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven
Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (grey iron) Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91
Sessions Foundry Co The (grey iron) Bristol
Union Mfg Co (grey iron & semi steel) New Britain
Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown

Castings—Permanent Mould
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

Chain
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

Chain—Welded and Weldless
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Chain—Bead
Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport
H G H Products Co Inc Shelton

Chartered Coach Service
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

Chemicals
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck
Pfizer & Co Inc Chas Groton

Chemicals—Agricultural
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) Naugatuck

Chemicals—Aromatic
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Chemicals—Rubber
Robert J King Company Inc The Norwalk

Christmas Light Clips
Foursome Manufacturing Company (various sizes and styles) Bristol

Chromium Plating
Chromimum Corp of America Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The Shelton
Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford

Chucks
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Chucks & Face Plate Jaws
Union Mfg Co New Britain

Chucks—Power Operated
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Clay
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Clock Mechanisms
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clocks
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Clocks—Alarm
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (spring & electric) New Haven
William L. Gilbert Clock Corporation The Winsted

Clocks—Automatic Cooking
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clutches
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

Clutch Facings
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Clutch—Friction
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

Coffee Makers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Coils—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Coin Tokens
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Commercial Heat Treating
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven

Compressors
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk

Concrete Products
Plastricrete Corp Hamden

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) Mystic

Consulting Engineers
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Contract Machining
Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

Contract Manufacturers
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts & assemblies) Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (metal parts and assemblies) Waterbury 91

Controllers
Bristol Company The Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Conversion Gas Range
Bland Burner Co The Hartford

Conversion Oil Range Burner
Bland Burner Co The Hartford

Conveyor Systems
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Copper
American Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing) Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube) Waterbury
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Copper Sheets
American Brass Company The Waterbury
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Shingles
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Water Tube
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Cords—Asbestos
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Braided
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Heater
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Portable
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cord Sets
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Corrugated Box Manufacturers
Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury

Corrugated Shipping Cases
Connecticut Corregated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

Cosmetic Containers
Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal) Waterbury

Cosmetics
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

Cotton and Asbestos Wicking
Bland Burner Co The Hartford

Cotton Yarn
Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup

Counting Devices
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

Couplings—Self-Sealing
Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Cups—Paper
American Paper Goods Company The ("Puritan") Kensington

Cut Stone
Dextone Co The New Haven

Cutters
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton
Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic

(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Delayed Action Mechanism
M H Rhodes Inc — Hartford
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook

Diamonds—Industrial
Diamond Tool and Die Works — Hartford

Dictating Machines
Dictaphone Corporation — Bridgeport
Gray Manufacturing Company The — Hartford
Soundscriber Corporation The — New Haven

Die Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc — New Haven

Die Casting Dies
ABA Tool & Die Co — Manchester
Parker Stamp Works Inc The — Hartford
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The — Derby

Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp — New Britain

Die-Heads—Self Opening
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts — New Haven
Geometric Tool Co The — New Haven

Die Polishing Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Dies
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St. — New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (plastics and die castings) — Hartford

Dies and Die Sinking
Consolidated Industries — West Cheshire

Dish Washing Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company — Hartford

Disk Harrows
Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division — Higganum

Door Closers
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp — New Britain
Sargent & Company — New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The — Stamford

Dowel Pins
Allen Manufacturing Co The — Hartford

Drafting Accessories
Joseph Merritt & Co — Hartford

Drilling Machines
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) — Hartford

Drilling and Tapping Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Drop Forgings
Atwater Mfg Co — Plantsville
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The — Bridgeport
Capewell Mfg Company — Hartford
Consolidated Industries — West Cheshire
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc — Middletown

Druggists' Rubber Sundries
Seamless Rubber Company The — New Haven

Edged Tools
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools) — Collinsville

Elastic Braid
Ansonia O & C Co — Ansonia

Elastic Webbing
Ansonia O & C Co — Ansonia
Russell Mfg Co The — Middletown

Electric Appliances
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Electric Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Circuit Breakers
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The — Plainville

Electric—Commutators & Segments
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) — Ansonia

Electric Cords
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Eye Control
United Cinephone Corporation — Torrington

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Hand Irons
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt") — Winsted

Electric Insulation
Case Brothers Inc — Manchester
Rogers Corporation The — Manchester

Electric Knife Sharpeners
Gorn Electric Company Inc The — Stamford

Electric Lighting Fixtures
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Electric Motor Controls
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Electric Panel Boards
Federal Electric Products Co Inc — Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The — Plainville

Electric Safety Switches
Federal Electric Products Co Inc — Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The — Plainville

Electric Signs
United Advertising Corp — New Haven

Electric Switches
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electric Time Controls
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook

Electric Timepieces
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm) — New Haven

Electric Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Wiring Devices
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electrical Circuit Breakers
Federal Electric Products Co Inc — Hartford

Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties
Gillette-Vibber Company The — New London

Electrical Control Apparatus
Federal Electric Products Co Inc — Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The — Plainville

Electrical Goods
A C Gilbert Co — New Haven

Electrical Insulation
Stevens Paper Mills Inc The — Windsor

Electrical Motors
U S Electrical Motors Inc — Milford

Electrical Recorders
Bristol Co The — Waterbury

Electrical Relays and Controls
Allied Control Co — Plantsville

Electrical Wiring Systems
Wiremold Co The — Hartford

Electronics
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc — Hartford
Gray Manufacturing Company The — Hartford
Ripley Co — Middletown

Electroplating
National Sherardizing & Machine Co — Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company — Waterbury

Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies
Enthone Inc — New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury

Electroplating Processes & Supplies
United Chromium Incorporated — Waterbury

Electrotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) — New Haven

Elevators
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) — New Haven
General Elevator Service Co — Hartford

Enameling
Conn Metal Finishing Co — Hamden
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes) — Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company — Waterbury

Enameling and Finishing
Clairglow Mfg Co — Portland

Engines
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) — East Hartford
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) — Bridgeport

Envelopes
Curtis 1000 Inc — Hartford
United States Envelope Company, Hartford Division — Hartford

Envelopes—Stock and Special
American Paper Goods Company The — Kensington

Extractors—Tap
Walton Company The — West Hartford

Eyelets
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
L C White Company The — Waterbury
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91

Eyelets, Ferrules and Wiring Terminals
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Eyelet Machine Products
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Waterville Mfg Co The (size 15 machines only) — Waterville

Fabricated Alloys
Rolock Inc (Heat Treating, Finishing) — Southport

Fancy Dress Buttons and Buckles
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Fans—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
G E Prentice Mfg Co The — Kensington
Scovill Manufacturing Company (snap and slide fasteners) — Waterbury 91

Felt
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) — Middletown

Felt—All Purpose
American Felt Co (Mill & Cutting Plant) — Glenville
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) — Unionville

Fibre Board
Case Brothers Inc — Manchester
C H Norton Co The — North Westchester
Rogers Corporation (Specialty) — Manchester
Stevens Paper Mills Inc The — Windsor

Film Spools
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc — Milford

Finger Nail Clippers
H C Cook Co The — 32 Beaver St Ansonia

File Cards
Standard Card Clothing Co The — Stafford Springs

Firearms
Colt's Manufacturing Company — Hartford
Marlin Firearms Co The — New Haven
Remington Arms Company Inc — Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc — New Haven

Fire Hose
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) — Sandy Hook

Fireplace Goods
American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road — Milford
John P Smith Co The (screens) — 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Fireproof Floor Joists
Dextone Co The — New Haven

Fireworks
M Backes' Sons Inc — Wallingford

Fishing Tackle
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) — East Hampton
H C Cook Co The — 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines) — Bristol
Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets, lures) — Lakeville

Flashlights
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc — New Haven

Flashlights and Radio Batteries
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc — New Haven

Floor & Ceiling Plates
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The — New Britain
Gaynor Electric Co Inc — Bridgeport

Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic
Wiremold Company The — Hartford

Food Mixers—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Forgings
Clark Brothers Bolt Co — Milldale
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) — Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous) — Waterbury 91

Foundries
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) — New Haven
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons) — Plainville
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) — Bristol
Union Mfg Co(gray iron & semi steel) — New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) — Middletown

Foundry Riddles
John P Smith Co The — 423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized steel) — Fairfield

Furnaces
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired) — South Norwalk
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) — Fairfield

Furnace Linings
Mullite Refractories Co The — Shelton

Furniture Pads
Gilman Brothers Company The — Gilman

Fuses—Plug and Cartridge
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Gage Blocks
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel) — Stamford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co — Branford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc — Middletown

Galvanizing & Electrical Plating
Gillette-Vibber Co The — New London

(Advt.)

Gaskets
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

Gauges
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury
Fonda Gage Company (special) Stamford
Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co Inc (pressure and vacuum) Bridgeport
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

Gears and Gear Cutting
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Giftwares
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Glass Blowing
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Glass Cutters
Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville

Golf Equipment
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

Governors
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland

Greeting Cards
A D Steinbach & Sons Inc New Haven

Grinding
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindical, surfaces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford

Grinding Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

Grommets
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury

Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screwdrivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington

Hardness Testers
Wilson Mechanical Instrument Company Bridgeport

Hardware
Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (builders) New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (builders) Stamford

Hardware—Marine & Bus
Rostand Mfg Co The Milford

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Hat Machinery
Doran Bros Inc Danbury

Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast, and abdomen) New Haven

Heat Exchangers
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Heat Treating
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven
Bennett Metal Treating Co The 1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood
Driscoll Wire Company The Shelton
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Heat-Treating Equipment
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)
Autoyre Company The Oakville
Rolock Inc (Baskets, Muffles, etc.) Southport
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Heating Apparatus
Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden

Heavy Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck

Hex-Socket Screws
Bristol Company The Waterbury

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hobs and Hobbings
ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester

Hoists and Trolleys
Union Mfg Company New Britain

Home Laundry Equipment
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Hose Supporters
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

Hose Supporter Trimmings
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hospital Signal Systems
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Hot Water Heaters
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Hydraulic Brake Fluids
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Hydraulic Controls
Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Industrial Finishes
Chemical Coatings Corporation RockyHill
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
Zapon Finishes Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Industrial and Marking Tapes
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Infra-Red Equipment
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Insecticides
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" DDT Dispenser) Simsbury

Insecticide Bomb
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer*a*sol) Bridgeport

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour

Instruments
Bristol Company The Waterbury
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Insulation
Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman

Insulating Refractories
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Insulating Tape
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

Inter-Communications Equipment
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Interval Timers
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Ironing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Jacquard
Case Brothers Inc Manchester

Japanning
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Jewelry Findings
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Jig Borer
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jig Grinder
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jointing
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport

Key Blanks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Labels
J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck

Label Moisteners
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Laboratory Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Laboratory Supplies
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
Dagmar Chemical Company Inc Glenbrook
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
Zapon Finishes Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Ladders
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

Lamps
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury

Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lamp Shades
Verplex Company The Essex

Lathes—Contin-U-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-continuous turning type) Bridgeport

Lathes—30H Man-Au-Trol
Bullard Company The (horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport

Lathes—Mult-Au-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-indexing type) Bridgeport

Lathes—Vertical Turret
Bullard Company The (single spindle) Bridgeport

Laundry Roll Covers
Atlas Powder Company (Revolite) Stamford

Leather
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury
Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel

Leather Dog Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Leather Goods Trimmings
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Leather, Mechanical
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc) Middletown

Letterheads
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent
General Electric Company Norfolk

Lights—Trouble
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lighting Equipment
Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

Lithographing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

Locks—Banks
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Builders
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Cabinet
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Special Purpose
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Locks—Trunk
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase) Stamford

Locks—Zipper
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Loom—Non-Metallic
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Luggage Fabric
Falls Company The Norwich

Lumber & Millwork Products
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport

Machine Bases
State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford

Machine Tools
Bullard Company The Bridgeport (Advt.)

Machine Work
Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co The (Light and heavy job and contract work) Bridgeport
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington

Machinery
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford
Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport
Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston
Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington

Machinery—Bolt and Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Cold Heading
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
Botwinik Brothers New Haven
J L Lucas and Son Fairfield

Machinery—Metal-Working
Bristol Metal-Working Equipment Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury

Machinery—Screw and Rivet
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Wire Drawing
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machines
Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport
Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co The (special, new develpoment engineering design and construction) Bridgeport
Patent Button Company The Waterbury

Machines—Automatic
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport

Machines—Automatic Chucking
Bullard Company The Bridgeport
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co. (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain

Machines—Automatic Screw
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain

Machines—Automatic Shaft Turning
Bullard Company The (30H lathe—horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport

Machines—Conveyor
Bullard Company The (Bullard-Dunn rotary conveyor indexing type) Bridgeport

Machines—Contin-U-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle—continuous turning) Bridgeport

Machines—Draw Benches
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Machines—Drill Spacing
Bullard Company The (Man-Au-Trol spacer—used in conjunction with radial drills) Bridgeport

Machines—Drop Hammers
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Machines—Forming
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

Machines—Mult-Au-Matic
Bullard Company The Bridgeport

Machines—Paper Ruling
John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk

Machines—Precision Boring
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co New Britain

Machines—Rolling
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Machines—Slotting
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) Waterbury

Machines—Swaging
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Machines—Thread Rolling
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machines—Turks Head
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Machines—Well Drilling
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

Machines—Wire Drawing
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Mail Boxes
Airline Manufacturing Company The Warehouse Point

Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Mailing Machines
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford

Manicure Instruments
W E Bassett Company The Derby

Manganese Bronze Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport

Marine Engines
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The Mystic

Marine Equipment
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Marine Reverse Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

Marking Devices
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

Matrices
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

Mattresses
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

Mechanics Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport

Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Metal Cleaning Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Metal Finishes
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury

Metal Finishing
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

Metal Formings
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire

Metalizing
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

Metal Novelties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Metal Products—Stampings
American Brass Company The Waterbury
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Maunfacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91

Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Metal Stampings
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Saling Manufacturing Company Unionville
Stanley Works The New Britain
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex

Meters—Gas
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport

Meters—Parking
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Microscope—Measuring
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford

Milk Bottle Carriers
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Millwork
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Millboard
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos) Bridgeport

Milling Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

Mill Supplies
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Minute Minders
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Mirror Rosettes and Hangers
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Mixing Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Monuments
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford

Motor Switches
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden

Moulds
ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 114 Brewery St New Haven
Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastics) Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (compression injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol

Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour

Nickel Silver
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Night Latches
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Non-ferrous Metal Castings
Miller Company The Meriden

Nuts, Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

Office Equipment
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford

Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

Oil Burners
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic,commercial and industrial) Stamford
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The 1477 Park St Hartford
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

Oil Burner Wick
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

Oil Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30M gals, underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Optical Cores & Ingots
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston

Outlets—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Ovens
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

Package Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Packing
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport

(Advt.)

Padlocks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Paints and Enamels
Staminate Corp The New Haven
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden

Panta
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport

Paperboard
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville

Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven
New Haven Pullp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville

Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport

Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Parkerizing
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland

Parking Meters
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Passenger Transportation
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven

Pet Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Pharmaceutical Specialties
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

Phosphor Bronze
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

Phosphor Bronze Ingots
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Photographic Equipment
Kalart Company Inc Plainville

Photo Reproduction
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

Piano Repairs
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton

Piano Supplies
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton

Pin Up Lamps
Verplex Company The Essex

Pipe
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport
Chas Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven

Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Pipe Plugs
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (countersunk) West Hartford

Plastics
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Plastic Buttons
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

Plastic Gems
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Plastic—Moulders
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Conn Plastics Waterbury
General Electric Company Meriden
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfrg Co The Watertown

Plastics—Moulds & Dies
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics) Hartford

Plasticrete Bloc
Plasticrete Corp Hamden

Plates—Switch
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Platers
Christie Plating Co Groton
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only) Derby

Platers' Equipment
Apothecaries Hall Company Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Platers Metal
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston

Plating
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

Plating Processes and Supplies
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury

Plumbers' Brass Goods
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends) Newington
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 48

Plumbing Specialties
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

Pole Line Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Polishing Wheels
Williamsville Buff Div The Bullard Clark Company Danielson

Poly Chokes
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device) Tariffville

Postage Meters
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford

Powdered Metal Products
Powmetco Inc East Port Chester
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Power Presses
Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Prefabricated Buildings
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The Bridgeport

Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol") Simsbury

Press Buttons
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

Press Papers
Case Brothers Inc Manchester

Presses
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical) Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting) Mystic

Presses—Power
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Pressure Vessels
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70) South Norwalk
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Printing
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
Finlay Brothers Hartford
Heminway Corporation The Waterbury
Hunter Press Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The Hartford
T B Simonds Inc Hartford
The Walker-Rackliff Company New Haven

Printing Machinery
Thomas W Hall Company Stamford

Printing Presses
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic) Bridgeport

Printing Rollers
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved) Norwich

Production Control Equipment
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol) Westport

Production Welding
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

Propellers—Aircraft
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp East Hartford

Pumps
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor) Stamford

Pumps—Small Industrial
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Pump Valves
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Punches
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth) 141 Brewery St New Haven

Putty Softeners—Electrical
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville

Pyrometers
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling) Waterbury

Quartz Crystals
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford

Radiation-Finned Copper
Bush Manufacturing Co West Hartford
G & O Manufacturing Company The New Haven
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper) Hartford

Radio and Television Components
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Radio Receivers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Rayon Specialties
Hartford Rayon Corporation The Rocky Hill

Rayon Yarns
Hartford Rayon Corporation The Rocky Hill

Reamers
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth) 33 Hull St Shelton

Recorders
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity) Waterbury

Reduction Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

Refractories
Howard Company New Haven

Regulators
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air) South Norwalk
Sorensen & Company Inc Stamford

Resistance Wire
C O Jeliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal) Southport

Respirators
American Optical Company Safety Division Putnum

Retainers
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive) Hartford

Riveting Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The Bridgeport
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The Elmwood
L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co Torrington
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The brake service equipment) Bridgeport

Rivets
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
J H Sessions & Sons Bristol
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper) Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron) Bridgeport

Roasters—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Rods
American Brass Company The (copper, brass, bronze) Waterbury
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze) Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (brass and bronze) Waterbury 91

Roller Skates
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Rolling Mills and Equipment
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Rope Wire
American Steel & Wire Company New Haven

Rubber Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulvanized Vegetable Oils) Stamford

Rubberized Fabrics
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The New Haven

Rubber Footwear
Goodyear Rubber Co The Middletown
United States Rubber Company (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear) Naugatuck

Rubber Gloves
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Rubber Heels
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The Danbury

Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhesive compounds) Naugatuck
(Advt.)

Rubber Products, Mechanical
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts) Middletown

Rubber—Reclaimed
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Rubber Soles
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The Danbury

Rubber Tile
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The Danbury

Rubbish Burners
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Safety Clothing
American Optical Company Safety Division Putnam

Safety Fuses
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating) Simsbury

Safety Gloves and Mittens
American Optical Company Safety Division Putnam

Safety Goggles
American Optical Company Safety Division Putnam

Sandblasting
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford

Sandwich Grills—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Saw Blades
Capewelll Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw) Hartford

Saws, Band, Metal Cutting
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co New Haven

Scales—Industrial Dial
Kron Company The Bridgeport

Scissors
Acme Shear Company The Bridgeport

Screens
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches) Hartford

Screw Caps
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles) Derby

Screws
Atlantic Screw Works (wood) Hartford
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood) Waterville
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws) Waterbury
Charles Parker Co The (wood) Meriden
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine) Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Holo-Chrome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap) West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Screw Machines
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Elmwood

Screw Machine Accessories
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company Bridgeport

Screw Machine Products
Apex Tool Co Inc The Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The Waterville
Bristol Screw Corporation Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only) 19 Staples Street Bridgeport
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The Waterbury
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Fairchild Screw Products Inc Winsted
Franklin Screw Machine Co The (up to 1½" capacity) Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1½" capacity) New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Lowe Mfg Co The Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The Berlin
Nelson's Screw Machine Products Plantsville
New Britain Machine Company The New Britain
Olson Brothers Company (up to ¾" capacity) Plainville
Peck Spring Co The Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc New Haven
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic) Waterbury
Waterville Mfg Co The Waterville
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

Screw Machine Tools
American Cam Company Inc (Circular Form Tools) Hartford
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools) Waterbury

Screws—Socket
Allen Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Sealing Tape Machines
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Sewing Machines
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven
Merrow Machine Co The (Industrial) Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial) Bridgeport

Shaving Soaps
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury

Shears
Acme Shear Co The (household) Bridgeport

Shells
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc Waterbury

Sheet Metal Products
Airline Manufacturing Company The Warehouse Point
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays) Durham
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs) New Haven

Sheet Metal Stampings
American Brass Company The Waterbury
American Buckle Co The West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury

Shipment Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Shoe and Corset Laces
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

Showcase Lighting Equipment
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Shower Stalls
Dextone Company New Haven

Signals
H C Cook Co The (for card files) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Sizing and Finishing Compounds
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury

Slide Fasteners
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Shoe Hardwear Div U S Rubber Company (KwiK zippers) Waterbury

Slings
American Steel & Wire Company New Haven

Smoke Stacks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven

Soap
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury

Solder—Soft
Torrey S Crane Company Plantsville

Special Machinery
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Elmwood
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry) Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

Special Parts
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings) New Haven

Special Industrial Locking Devices
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Special Tools & Dies
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford

Spinnings
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Sponge Rubber
Sponge Rubber Products Co The Shelton
United States Rubber Company Naugatuck

Spring Coiling Machines
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

Spring Units
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture) Bridgeport

Spring Washers
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Springs—Coil & Flat
Foursome Manufacturing Company Bristol
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat) Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville
Peck Spring Co The Plainville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Springs—Flat
Foursome Manufacturing Company Bristol
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

Springs—Furniture
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport

Springs—Wire
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion) Hartford
D R Templeman Co (jewelry) Plainville
Foursome Manufacturing Company Bristol
J W Bernston Company (coil and torsion) Plainville
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Springs, Wire & Flat
Autoyre Company The Oakville

Stamped Metal Products
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Stamps
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

Stampings
Donahue Mfg Co Inc Watertown
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (small) Hartford
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (small) Waterbury

Stampings—Small
Foursome Manufacturing Company Bristol
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven
L C White Company The Waterbury
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper) Manchester
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Stationery Specialties
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Steel
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip) New Britain

Steel Castings
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

Steel—Cold Rolled Spring
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets
American Steel & Wire Company New Haven
Detroit Steel Corporation New Haven
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel Goods
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham

Steel Strapping
Stanley Works The New Britain

Stereotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

Stop Clocks, Electric
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

Straps, Leather
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

Studio Couches
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

Super Refractories
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Surgical Dressings
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Surgical Rubber Goods
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Switches—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Swaging Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Switchboards Wire and Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Synchronous Motors
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook

Tanks
Bigelow Company The (steel) — New Haven
State Welding Co The — Hartford
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) — Meriden

Tape
Russell Mfg Co The — Middletown

Tap Extractors
Walton Company The — West Hartford

Taps, Collapsing
Geometric Tool Co The — New Haven

Tarred Lines
Brownell & Co Inc — Moodus

Telemetering Instruments
Bristol Co The — Waterbury

Television Receivers
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Testers—Non-Destructive
Sperry Products Inc — Danbury

Textile Machinery
Merrow Machine Co The
2814 Laurel St — Hartford

Textile Mill Supplies
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc — Ivoryton

Textile Processors
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) — Rockville
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) — Jewett City

Thermometers
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) — Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc — Bridgeport

Thermostats
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automatic) — Bridgeport

Thin Gauge Metals
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) — Waterbury

Thread
American Thread Co The — Willimantic
Belding Heminway Corticelli — Putnam
Gardner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) — South Willington
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing) — Moodus
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co — Mystic

Thread Rolling Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Threading Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) — Bridgeport

Time Recorders
Stromberg Time Corp — Thomaston

Timers, Interval
A W Haydon Co The — Waterbury
H C Thompson Clock Co The — Bristol
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook
Rhodes Inc M H — Hartford

Timing Devices
A W Haydon Co The — Waterbury
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company — Waterbury
Rhodes Inc M H — Hartford
Seth Thomas Clocks — Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The — Waterbury

Timing Devices & Time Switches
A W Haydon Co The — Waterbury
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company — Waterbury
M H Rhodes Inc — Hartford

Tinning
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) — Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc — Middletown

Tools
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers)
141 Brewery St — New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) — 33 Hull St Shelton

Tool Chests
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The — Willimantic

Tools & Dies
Moore Special Tool Co — Bridgeport
Swan Tool & Machine Co The — Hartford

Tools, Dies & Fixtures
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) — Stamford
Greist Mfg Co The — New Haven

Tools, Hand & Mechanical
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties) — Bridgeport

Toys
A C Gilbert Company — New Haven
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The — Wallingford
Gong Bell Co The — East Hampton
N N Hill Brass Co The — East Hampton
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Toys and Novelties
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Tramways
American Steel & Wire Company — New Haven

Trucks—Industrial
George P Clark Co — Windsor Locks

Trucks—Lift
Excelsior Hardware Co The — Stamford
George P Clark Co — Windsor Locks

Trucks—Skid Platforms
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) — Stamford

Tube Bending
Donahue Mfg Co Inc — Watertown

Tube Clips
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes)
32 Beaver St — Ansonia
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) — Derby

Tube Fittings
Scovill Mfg Co ("Unifiare") — Waterbury

Tubing
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) — Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and copper) — Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) — Waterbury 91

Tubing—Heat Exchanger
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91

Typewriters
Royal Typewriter Co Inc — Hartford
Underwood Corporation — Hartford

Typewriters—Portable
Underwood Corporation — Hartford

Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies
Underwood Corporation — Hartford and Bridgeport

Undercleaner Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) — Mystic

Uniform Buttons
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Union Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) — Plainville

Upholstering Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) — Broad Brook

Vacuum Bottles and Containers
American Thermos Bottle Co — Norwich

Vacuum Cleaners
Electrolux Corporation — Old Greenwich
Spencer Turbine Co The — Hartford

Valves
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) — South Norwalk
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) — Fairfield

Valve Discs
Colt's Manufacturing Company — Hartford

Valves—Automatic Air
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co — New Britain

Valves—Automobile Tire
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport

Valves—Radiator Air
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport

Valves—Relief & Control
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co — New Britain

Valves—Safety & Relief
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc — Bridgeport

Varnishes
Staminite Corp The — New Haven

Velvets
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc) — Stonington
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The — Willimantic
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen) — West Haven

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Company — Plainville

Vibrators—Pneumatic
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) — New Haven

Vises
Charles Parker Co The — Meriden
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vices) — Hartford
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The (Combination Bench Pipe) — Willimantic

Waffle Irons—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Washers
American Felt Co (felt) — Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) — Middletown
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) — Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co — Milldale
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) — Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) — Bridgeport
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) — Unionville
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) — Bristol

Washers—Felt
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) — Unionville

Washing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Watches
E Ingraham Co The — Bristol
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) — New Haven
United States Time Corporation The — Waterbury

Water Heaters
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The (instantaneous & storage) — Hartford

Water Heaters—Electric
Bauer & Company Inc — Hartford

Waterproof Dressings for Leather
Viscol Company The — Stamford

Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) — Unionville

Welding
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) — New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) — Hartford
Porupine Company The — Bridgeport
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) — Hartford

Welding—Lead
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) — Meriden

Welding Rods
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) — Bristol

Wheels—Industrial
George P Clark Co — Windsor Locks

Wicks
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) — Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) — Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The — Middletown

Window & Door Guards
Hartford Wire Works Co The — Hartford

Wire
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
American Steel & Wire Company — New Haven
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) — Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (hair spring) — North Haven
Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and silicon bronze) — Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) — Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) — Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) — Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire)
P O Box 1030 — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, bronze, nickel, silver) — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) — Waterbury 91

Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The — Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St — New Haven

Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (Industrial—for acid, heat, degreasing) — Fairfield
Wiretex Mfg Co Inc (Industrial, for acid, heat treating and degreasing) — Bridgeport

Wire Cable
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) — East Hampton

Wire Cloth
Hartford Wire Works Co The — Hartford
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metal, all meshes) — Southport
Pequot Wire Cloth Co Inc — Norwalk
Rolock Incorporated — Fairfield
Smith Co The John P — New Haven

Wire Drawing Dies
Waterbury Wire Die Co The — Waterbury

Wire Dipping Baskets
Hartford Wire Works Co The — Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St — New Haven

Wire Formings
Autoyre Co The — Oakville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The — Kensington
Master Engineering Company — West Cheshire
North & Judd Manufacturing Co — New Britain
Verplex Company The — Essex

Wire Forms
Colonial Spring Corporation The — Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The — Hartford
Foursome Manufacturing Company — Bristol
Humason Mfg Co The — Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co — Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp — Bristol
(Advt.)

It's Made In Connecticut

(Continued from page 51)

Wire Goods
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

Wire Partitions
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Products
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Waterbury

Wire Reels
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinners' trimmings) West Haven

Wire Rope and Strand
American Steel & Wire Company New Haven

Wire Shapes
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Wire—Specialties
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Wires and Cable
General Electric Company (for central stations, industrial and mining applications) Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corporation (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Wires—Building
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wires—Telephone
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wood Handles
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

Wood Scrapers
Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville

Woodwork
C H Dresser & Sons Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Woven Awning Stripes
Falls Company The Norwich

Woven Felts—Wool
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Yarns
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine-woolen and specialty) Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

Zinc
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

The Right to Patent

(Continued from page 43)

rightly motivated always have a high educational value.

In connection with this unit of study on the right to patent, tours or excursions should be made to farms, factories, telephone offices and other places where the use of patented machinery may be observed.

Picture-Stories

Develop a series of picture-stories of various inventions to show how they have provided more jobs. Do this with the airplane, automobile, steamboat, telephone, printing press, radio, sewing machine, typewriter, cotton gin, reaper, etc.

For example, the mere mention of the word automobile calls to mind thousands of new jobs which its invention created and is still creating.

(1) In factories where automobiles are made.

(2) In oil fields and refineries where fuel for the operation of the automobile is provided.

(3) In highway construction which provides good roads for travel.

(4) In garages where automobiles are kept in good repair.

(5) In tire and automobile accessory factories.

(6) In filling stations where gasoline and oil are sold.

Freedom Chart

In the study of any subject charts help to clarify meanings.

To help the pupils understand the difference between economic and political freedoms, make a two column chart on which they will list under the proper headings these freedoms and rights: right to trial by jury, right to own, right to choose the work we do, right to say what we think, right of free press, right to patent, right to worship as we please, right to fair competition, right of free assembly, right of petition, and the right to vote as we please.

As each right is discussed and listed in the proper column, the teacher should read to the pupils the portion of the Constitution and Bill of Rights which deals with that specific right.

Class Reporters

Appoint several pupils of the class to pretend they are reporters. Send them to interview men and women in the community who are inventors, discoverers, and authors. Have them get those persons' ideas about the right to copyright and patent, and then give reports of the interviews to the whole class.

Word Test

Form sentences on the right to patent, lacking one important word. Allow the pupils to complete the statements and fill in the missing word.

Illustrated Chart

Ask six pupils to make a trip to the library to find factual material on the importance of the six simple machines that most influenced the progress of civilization: lever, inclined plane, wedge, screw, wheel and axle, and pulley.

The information obtained by the six pupils may be shared around the browsing table with the entire class.

The pupils may then complete their investigation by making an illustrated chart of the six simple machines.

Culminating Project

To bring this unit of study to a close, plan a program for a school assembly on the right to patent. Use the dramatization on this subject, found in Bulletin 1937, No. 32, entitled LET FREEDOM RING, which may be obtained for 60 cents from the United States Department of the Interior, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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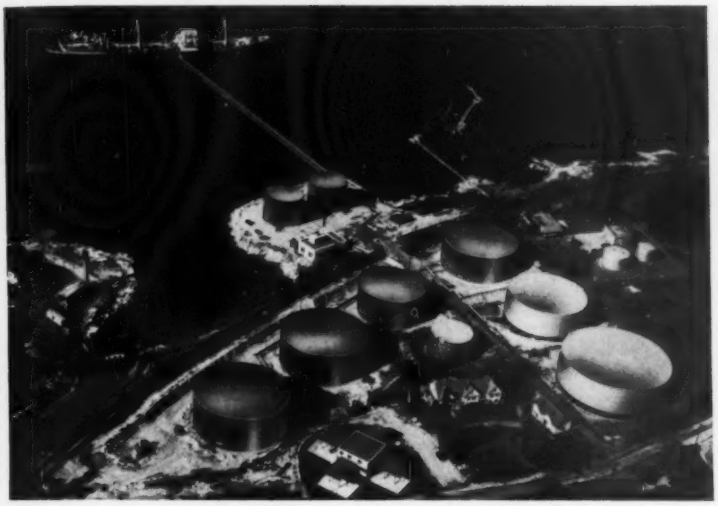

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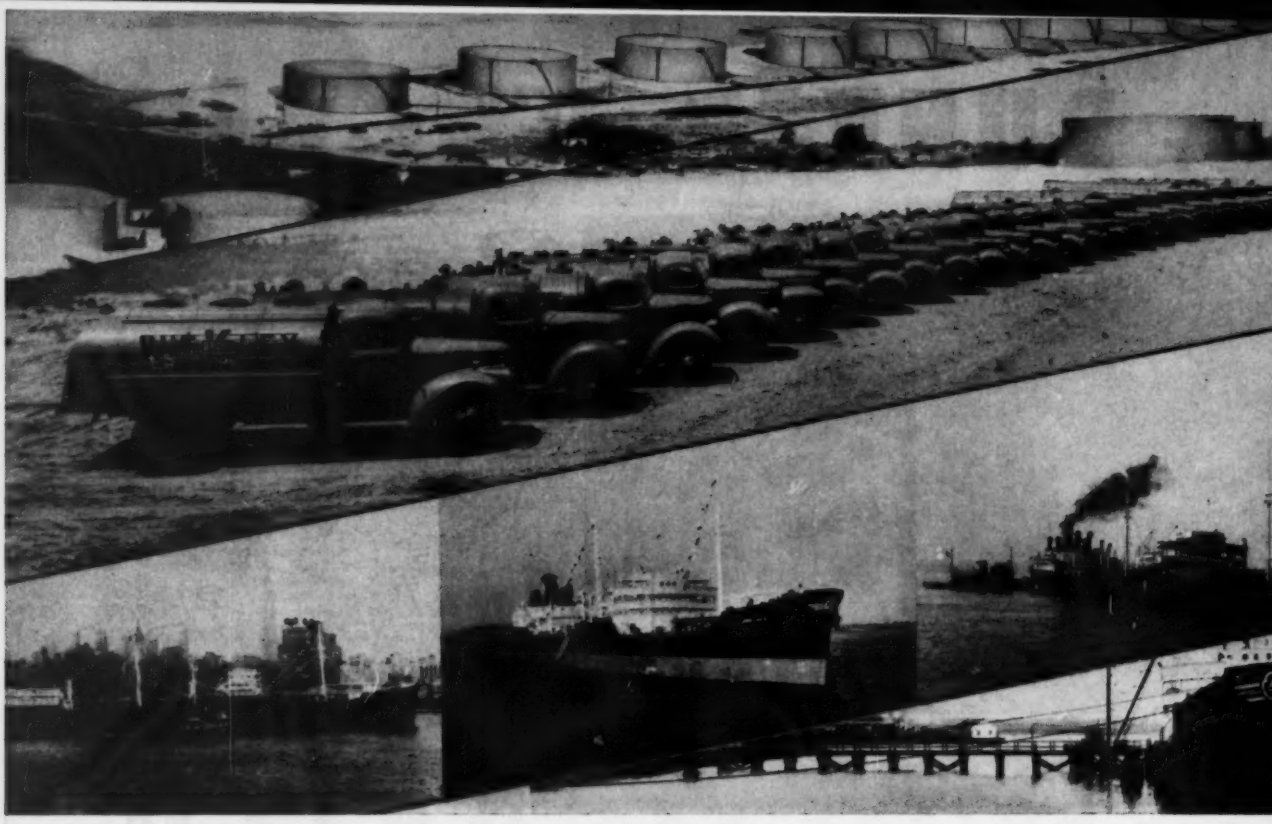

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